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*The and*  
T H E

Compleat TUTOR.

*1111111111*  
BEING THE  
SECOND PART

TO THE  
CHILD'S  
Compleat TUTOR.

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Ch. 760/28

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CHILD

Complete Tutor

BEING THE

SECOND PART

OF THE

CHILD

Complete Tutor

T



Amendments John



T H E  
**COMPLEAT TUTOR.**  
 BEING THE  
 SECOND PART  
 TO THE  
**CHILD's Compleat TUTOR.**  
 CONSISTING,

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>I. Of Words of Four, Five, Six, and Seven Syllables.</p> <p>II. Tables of the most usual Scripture names, with their Signification. — Of the usual Proper Names of Men and Women, and their Signification.</p> <p>III. Of Letters in general; of Diphthongs Triphthongs, with the Division of Syllables.</p> | <p>IV. A Table of Words; the same, or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Sense and Spelling.</p> <p>V. The Use of Stops and Marks in Writing, and a List of Abbreviations, with their Explanations.</p> <p>VI. Treating on Grammar in general.</p> <p>VII. Of Figures and Numerals.</p> |
|---|--|

To which is added,  
 Select FABLES in Prose and Verse.

Intended for  
 The USE of SCHOOLS.

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By JOHN JONES,  
 Usher in BROMSGROVE Free-School.

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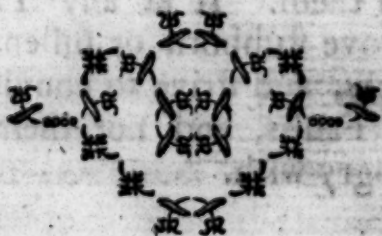
**The CHILD'S Compleat TUTOR.**  
[Price 6d. bound.]

  
**H**AIL modest Bard! that condescends to  
indite


In Verse and Prose how all should read and write;  
By Method new and easy, both design'd  
T' improve the Judgment, and divert the Mind.  
Your Rules are all so just, so clear, so full,  
That they who can't improve by them are dull;  
And tho' so full and clear, yet so concise  
That several Authors have made use of twice  
The Words you have, profoundly to display  
Both fewer Rules, and less compleat than they:  
Which, 'stuffed with Pedantry, have left the  
Scholar

Instead of wiser, very often duller.

But you, Sir, have preserv'd so just a mean  
(In this ingenious, useful Work) between  
Prolixness and Obscurity of Phrase,  
As proves you wrote t' instruct and not for Praise.



ADVICE



## ADVICE TO PARENTS.

**P**UT your Child to School as soon as he can speak plainly; but take care that the Master be a Person who has a just sense of Virtue and true Wisdom, and a Lover of Christ and good Men, as well as skilful in those Branches of Learning he pretends to teach: For more Care ought to be taken to furnish Children's Minds with the true Knowledge of Virtue, than with the greatest Skill in all human Arts; because those serve only to make us esteemed in this World, but that will make them happy as long as they live here, and for ever so in the World to come; therefore let your Children, from their first walking alone be inured to the Study of Virtue and Learning. Oblige them to an early Duty, and the Yoke will grow easy to them, and at the same Time that they improve in Learning, Virtue and true Wisdom will daily increase in them. If at any Time they should prove stubborn or sullen, chastise them gently, and strive to convince them it is their Faults, and not their Persons, you are angry with.

The

# The Compleat Tutor.

## A TABLE of Words of Four Syllables

A B-ste-mi-ous	com-punc-ti-on
ac-cept-a-ble	con-cu-pis-cence
ac-com-mo-date	con-gra-tu-late
ad-mi-ni-ster	cor-res-pon-dence
af-flic-ti-on	cor-rup-ti-on
al-le-gi-ance	co-vet-ous-ness
am-bas-sa-dor	cre-du-li-ty
a-na-bap-tist	cu-ri-ous-ly
ap-pre-hen-sive	Da-mage-a-ble
ap-pur-te-nance	de-ge-ne-rate
ar-bi-tra-ment	de-po-pu-late
af-fa-fi-nate	dex-te-ri-ty
at-te-nu-ate	di-mi-nu-tive
au-da-ci-ous	dis-in-he-rit
Bar-ba-ri-an	do-mi-ni-on
be-ne-vo-lence	du-ra-tion
bi-tu-mi-nous	Ef-fe-mi-nate
Cap-ti-vi-ty	e-gre-gi-ous
cer-ti-fi-cate	e-la-bo-rate
cir-cum-fe-rence	em-broi-der-er
com-me-mo-rate	en-thu-si-asm
	e-pis-co-pal

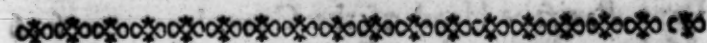


# 8      *The Compleat Tutor.*

e-pis-co-pal	Nar-ra-ti-on
e-qui-valent	na-tu-ral-ly
er-ro-ne-ous	ne-cro-man-cer
es-sen-tial	ne-ver-the-less
e-the-re-al	no-bi-li-ty
e-va-po-rate	O-pe-ra-tor
e-ver-last-ing	op-por-tune-ly
Fal-la-ci-ous	o-ver-bur-den
fe-sti-vi-ty	Par-ti-cu-lar
fi-de-li-ty	per-spi-cu-ous
foun-da-ti-on	phi-lo-so-pher
fun-da-ment-al	pos-ses-si-on
Gar-ru-li-ty	pre-sump-tu-ous
gen-tle-wo-man	pro-vin-ci-al
gram-ma-ti-cal	punc-ti-li-o
Ha-ber-dash-er	Que-sti-on-a-ble
he-te-ro-dox	quo-ti-di-an
hu-ma-ni-ty	Re-gu-la-tor
hy-po-cri-sy	rhe-to-ri-cal
Id-en-ti-ty	ri-di-cu-lous
il-lu-mi-nate	Sa-cra-ment-al
im-ma-cu-late	se-cu-ri-ty
in-stru-ment-al	sim-pli-ci-ty
Le-gis-la-tive	su-per-struc-ture
le-ger-de-main	Tem-pest-u-ous
lieu-te-nan-cy	ty-ran-ni-cal
Ma-nu-fac-ture	Ver-mil-li-on
me-mo-ran-dum	vo-lup-tu-ous
mis-un-der-stand	Un-der-ta-ker
mo-de-ra-tor	ux-o-ri-ous

*A brief*





A brief Chronology of remarkable Things before  
the Birth of Christ.

THE Creation of the World	4047
Noah's Flood	2350
Sodom and Gemorrah burnt	1904
Moses born	1574
The Ten Plagues of Egypt	1494
The Ten Commandments given	1494
Walls of Jericho fell down	1454
The Sun stood still at Joshua's Word	1457
Troy taken and destroyed by the Greeks	1188
Saul anointed King over Israel	1098
David anointed King	1066
Solomon anointed King	1018
Solomon's Temple began	1015
The Temple finished	1010
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed	591
Daniel in the Den of Lions	541
The Temple rebuilt	519
Jerusalem taken by Pompey	66
Herod declared King of Judea	43
He seizes Jerusalem and commits outrages	40
Herod rebuilds the Temple	21
John the Baptist born before our Saviour 6 months	

N. B. If you add the present Year, 1769, to any of  
these Numbers, you have the Time how long since. Thus,  
1769 added to 4047 makes 5816 years since the creation

A Chronology of Things since the Birth of Christ.

THE Resurrection of Christ, after his birth	33
Jerusalem and the Temple destroyed	70
Christianity triumphs under Constantine	313
B Pope	

Pope <i>Boniface</i> Head of the Church	606
<i>Mahomet</i> sets up for a Prophet at <i>Mecca</i>	872
<i>England</i> conquered by the <i>Danes</i>	1012
Arts and Sciences first taught at <i>Cambridge</i>	1110
First War between <i>England</i> and <i>France</i>	1119
The Mariner's Compass first invented	1300
The first Use of Guns —	1380
Printing first established in <i>England</i>	1464
<i>Martin Luther</i> first confutes Popery	1517
<i>England</i> separates from the <i>Romish</i> Church	1538
<i>Spanish</i> Armada defeated —	1586
Powder Plot, called Gunpowder treason	1605
Died of the Plague in <i>London</i> , 35,417	1625
Died of the Plague in <i>London</i> , 68,586	1665
The great fire of <i>London</i> , which consumed 13,200 Houses, besides 89 Churches	1666
A very great Comet —	1680
The terrible high Wind, Nov. 26	1703
Great Eclipse of the Sun, Apr. 22	1715
Rebellion in the North —	1715
Surprising Meteors in the Air	1719
A severe Frost for nine Weeks, Dec. 24	1739
The Rebels defeated at <i>Culloden</i> , Apr. 26	1746
Old Style ceased, Sept. 2	1752
<i>Minorca</i> taken, May 20 —	1756
<i>Louisburgh</i> taken from the <i>French</i> , July 22	1758
<i>Cherburgh</i> taken from the <i>French</i> , Aug. 8	1758
A compleat Victory gain'd over the <i>French</i> at <i>Minden</i> . by Pr. <i>Ferdinand</i> , Aug 1	1759
King <i>George II.</i> died, Oct. 25	1760
<i>Belleisle</i> taken from the <i>French</i> , June 7	1761
War proclaimed with <i>Spain</i> , Jan 4	1762
Peace proclaimed between <i>England</i> , <i>France</i> , and <i>Spain</i> , Mar. 22	1763



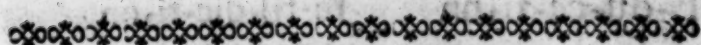
## OF RELIGION.

A School Boy entering upon his Learning, imagines it a Work of great Difficulty, that it will require Abundance of Labour and Care, that the Proceedure must cost him much Pains, besides the Fear of losing many and delightful Hours of Play. All the Persuasions, Advice, and Threatenings of his Master are irksome to him; but as he proceeds further, and perceives the Benefits which he will gain by good Tuition, it appears with a more delightful Prospect; he will relinquish all Joys and youthful Sports to arrive at some Perfection in Learning; each Author affords him new Delights; and in Study he places his chief Content,

So it is with most Men. Being advised to a religious Course, they imagine it a terrible Task, impossible to be undergone, and that they shall

never go thro' with it; that it will rob them of their darling Pleasures, and deprive them of all their beloved Enjoyments. This makes them very loth to set about it. They think it too severe, and full only of Austerity; the Way seems very rugged and troublesome, and they are unwilling to travel in that Path: But if they once conquer the Reluctancy of their sensual Appetites, and overthrow their Obstructions; if but once they begin to be sensible of the pernicious Consequences of their Mistake, thence forward they meet the most ravishing Delights. Then does Religion seem truly amiable and pleasant; Practice removes the Difficulty, and makes the dreaded Labour easy; they would not then quit their present State for all the transitory Enjoyments the World can afford. Then they acknowledge, that its Beginning only is laborious, its Continuance pleasant, and its End the truest Felicity.

TABLE



T A B L E I.

*Words of Five Syllables.*

<b>A</b> B-di-ca-ti-on	Cal-cu-la-ti-on
Ab-so-lu-ti-on	ce-le-bra-ti-on
ac-cep-ta-ti-on	ce-re-mo-ni-al
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	chris-ti-an-i-ty
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	cir-cum-ci-fi-on
ad-van-ta-ge-ous	com-mis-si-on-er
af-fa-bi-li-ty	com-pas-si-on-ate
af-fec-ti-on-ate	con-di-ti-on-al
ag-gra-va-tion	con-firm-a-ti-on
al-pha-be-ti-cal	con-fla-gra-ti-on
al-te-ra-ti-on	con-gre-ga-ti-on
am-mu-ni-ti-on	con-sci-en-ti-ous
a-ni-mo-fi-ty	con-ster-na-ti-on
an-ni-ver-sa-ry	con-tem-pla-ti-on
a-po-the-ca-ry	con-tu-me-li-ous
ap-pa-ri-ti-on	co-ro-na-ti-on
ar-ti-fi-ci-al	De-fa-ma-ti-on
as-si-du-i-ty	de-mon-stra-ti-on
a-va-ri-ti-ous	de-pu-ta-ti-on
Be-a-ti-fi-cal	di-a-bo-li-cal
be-ne-fac-ti-on	dis-o-be-di-ent
be-ne-fi-ci-al	do-mi-na-ti-on

E-du-



E-du-ca-ti-on	Ju-ris-dic-ti-on
ef-fe-mi-na-cy	ju-di-ca-to-ry
e-lo-cu-ti-on	ju-sti-fi-a-ble
e-mu-la-ti-on	La-men-ta-ti-on
e-pi-de-mi-cal	las-ci-vi-ous-ness
ef-ti-ma-ti-on	le-gi-ti-ma-cy
e-van-ge-li-cal	li-be-ra-li-ty
ex-pe-di-ti-ous	li-mi-ta-ti-on
Fal-li-bi-li-ty	Ma-gis-te-ri-al
fer-men-ta-ti-on	mag-na-ni-mi-ty
fo-men-ta-ti-on	mar-ri-age-a-ble
for-ni-ca-ti-on	ma-the-ma-ti-cal
Ge-ne-a-lo-gy	me-di-ta-ti-on
ge-ne-ra-li-ty	me-ri-to-ri-ous
ge-o-gra-phi-cal	mo-de-ra-ti-on
ge-o-me-tri-cal	mú-ta-bi-li-ty
Ha-bi-ta-ti-on	Na-vi-ga-ti-on
har-mo-ni-ous-ly	no-mi-na-ti-on
hos-pi-ta-li-ty	non-con-for-mi-ty
hy-po-cri-ti-cal	no-to-ri-ous-ly
Il-le-gi-ti-mate	nu-me-ra-ti-on
i-mi-ta-ti-on	nu-mer-ri-cal-ly
im-po-fi-ti-on	Ob-li-ga-ti-on
in-car-na-ti-on	ob-ser-va-ti-on
in-di-vi-du-al	ob-ser-va-to-ry
ir-re-li-gi-on	o-do-ri-fe-rous
	op-por-tu-ni-ty
	or-di-na-ti-on
	o-ri-gi-nal-ly
	o-ften-ta-ti-on



Pas-si-on-ate-ly  
pe-cu-ni-a-ry  
pen-si-on-a-ry  
per-pen-di-cu-lar  
per-pe-tu-al-ly  
po-pu-la-ri-ty  
pre-ju-di-ci-al  
pre-pa-ra-ti-on  
prin-ci-pa-li-ty  
pro-di-ga-li-ty  
pro-pa-ga-ti-on  
pro-tho-na-to-ry  
pu-si-la-ni-mous  
pu-tre-fac-ti-on  
Que-sti-on-a-ble  
quint-es-sen-ti-al  
Re-col-lec-ti-on  
re-co-ver-a-ble  
re-for-ma-ti-on  
re-lax-a-ti-on  
re-no-va-ti-on  
re-pe-ti-ti-on  
re-po-si-to-ry  
re-pre-sent-a-tive  
re-pro-ba-ti-on  
re-cto-ra-ti-on  
re-ve-ren-ti-al  
ru-in-a-ti-on

Sa-cri-le-gi-ous  
sa-lu-ta-ti-on  
sa-tis-fac-ti-on  
sen-si-bi-li-ty  
se-pa-ra-ti-on  
sin-gu-la-ri-ty  
spe-cu-la-ti-on  
sta-ti-on-a-ry  
su-per-fi-ti-on  
sup-pli-ca-to-ry  
sur-rep-ti-ti-ous  
Tes-ti-mo-ni-al  
to-le-ra-ti-on  
tra-di-ti-on-al  
trans-port-a-ti-on  
trans-po-si-ti-on  
tri-bu-la-ti-on  
ty-ran-ni-cal-ly  
Va-lu-a-ti-on  
va-ri-a-ti-on  
ve-gi-ta-ti-on  
vin-di-ca-ti-on  
vi-o-la-ti-on  
vo-lun-ta-ri-ly  
Un-cir-cum-fi-sed  
u-ni-form-i-ty  
un-right-e-ous-ly  
un-suf-fer-a-ble

## A P R A X I S

*On the foregoing TABLE, consisting of Words not exceeding Five Syllables.*

OF M A N.

**L**ORD, what is Man! Originally Dust, ingendered in Sin, brought forth with Sorrow, helpless in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepit in his Age; his first Voice moves Pity, his last commands Grief.

Nature clothes the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales; but Man is born naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot speak, nor his Eyes see aright; simple his Thoughts, vain his Desires, Toys his Delights. He no sooner puts on his distinguishing Character REASON, but he burns it with wild-fire Passion, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with insatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and stains it with Debauchery!

His next State is full of Miseries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies assault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppress him, and Dangers way-lay him.

His

His last Scene is deplorable; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews shrunk, Bones dry; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain, his Life miserable, his Death terrible; his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Disorder and Toil, Age of Infirmary! He is born crying, lives laughing, and dies groaning.

*Who then to vain Mortality shall trust,  
But limns the Water, or but writes in Dust!*



# T A B L E II.

*Words of Six and Seven Syllables.*

<b>A</b> B-bre-vi-a-ti-on	cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on
a-bo-mi-na-ti-on	com-me-mo-ra-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	con-fi-de-ra-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-st-ra-ti-on	con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
a-ni-mad-ver-si-on	cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on
an-ni-hi-la-ti-on	De-li-be-ra-ti-on
an-nun-ci-a-ti-on	de-li-ne-a-ti-on
ar-chi-e-pis-co-pal	de-no-mi-na-ti-on
a-ti-sto-cra-ti-cal	de-ter-mi-na-ti-on
af-faf-fi-na-ti-on	dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous
Ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on	dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on
ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	dis-si-mu-la-ti-on

C

Ec-

Ec-cle-fi-a-sti-cal in-fal-li-bi-li-ty  
 e-di-fi-ca-ti-on in-suf-fi-ci-en-cy  
 e-ja-cu-la-ti-on in-ter-pre-ta-ti-on  
 e-lee-mo-si-na-ry Ma-ni-fe-sta-ti-on  
 en-thu-si-a-sti-cal mo-di-fi-ca-ti-on  
 e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on  
 e-ra-di-ca-ti-on mul-ti-plic-a-ti-on  
 e-va-cu-a-ti-on Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on  
 e-va-po-ra-ti-on O-be-di-en-ti-al  
 ex-a-mi-na-ti-on Pa-ci-fi-ca-ti-on  
 ex-as-pe-ra-ti-on pre-de-sti-na-ti-on  
 ex-com-mu-ni-ca-te pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on  
 ex-em-pli-fied pro-pi-ti-a-ti-on  
 ex-po-stu-la-ti-on pro-por-ti-on-a-ble  
 ex-te-nu-a-ti-on pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on  
 ex-tra-ju-di-ci-al pu-fil-la-ni-mi-ty  
 Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty Qua-li-fi-ca-ti-on  
 for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on Ra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on  
 fruc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on re-ca-pi-tu-la-ti-on  
 Ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly re-con-ci-li-a-ti-on  
 glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on re-ge-ne-ra-ti-on  
 gra-ti-fi-ca-ti-on re-nun-ci-a-ti-on  
 Hu-mi-li-a-ti-on re-pre-sen-ta-ti-on  
 hy-po-cri-ti-cal-ly-re-ta-li-a-ti-on  
 Il-lu-mi-na-ti-on Sanc-ti-fi-ca-ti-on  
 i-ma-gi-na-ti-on sig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on  
 so-lem-

fo-lem-ni-za ti-on Tran-sub-stan-ti-  
fu-pe-ri-or-i-ty a-ti-on  
Tran-si-gu-ra- U-ni-ver-sa-li-ty  
ti-on un-re-con-cile-a-ble

*Proper Names of Five and Six  
Syllables.*

A-bel-beth-ma-a-cah	Ma-gel-la-ni-ca
A-dra-my-ti-um	Ma-gor-mis-a-bib
A-ha-su-e-rus	Ma-ha-le-el
A-lex-an-dret-ta	Max-i-mi-li-an
Ba-al-pe-ra-zim	Me-di-ter-ra-ne-an
Be-ro-dach-ba-la-dan	Me-so-po-ta-mi-a
Cap-pa-do-cia	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan
Con-stan-ti-no-ple	Ni-co-la-i-tan
Deu-te-ro-no-my	O-ne-fi-pho-rus
Di-o-ny-si-us	Phi-la-del-phi-a
Ec-cle-si-a-sti-cus	Pe-lo-pon-ne-sus
E-thi-o-pi-a	Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
E-vil-me-ro-dach	Scan-di-na-vi-a
Ge-de-ro-tha-im	Sex-a-ge-si-ma
He-li-o-po-lis	The-o-do-si-us
Hi-e-ra-po-lis	Thef-fa-lo-ni-ca
Hif-pa-ni-o-la	Thef-fa-lo-ni-ans
Li-thu-a-ni-a	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
Ly-ca-o-ni-a	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
Ma-ce-do-ni-a	Zaph-nath-pa-a-ne-a



## A P R A X I S

*On the foregoing TABLE, consisting of  
Some Words of Six Syllables.*

## Early P I E T Y.

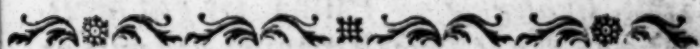
**T**HAT Traveller is unquestionably more likely to accomplish his Journey, that sets out betimes in the Morning, than he that lingers till the Sun's Declination. A great deal of Pains must be used to regain the Minutes that are fled; which, had they been well employed, the Labour had been saved. It requires more indefatigable Labour to recover wasted Time, than beneficially to improve it when present. The Hazards are infinite, the Difficulties extraordinary; and vastly are the Odds that may attend Delay. He that defers the Works of Piety till ripe Years, or old Age, is very uncertain of securing his Salvation. Evil Habits are not soon put off; having once taken Root they are not easily supplanted, or perhaps Time may not be allowed; for the Abuse of God's Mercy is no Warrant for the Continuance of it, and much more remains to be performed in an Inch of Time, than need to have been done in our whole



whole Span. Humiliation for past Transgressions is a Work indispensably necessary; but a careful Obedience lightens the Burden; and facilitates the Task, to the performing of which there is no Method so rationally effectual as to begin young. An early Piety is a great Step towards walking in the Paths of Goodness; and a Child train'd up in the Way that he should go, will not depart from it when he is old.

*Some have died young, and others old have  
fell.*

*Yet those liv'd long enough who lived well.*



*A TABLE of the most usual Scripture  
Names, with their Signification.*

**A** Aron, a mountain Achan, troubling  
Abel vanity Achish, it is sure  
Abijah, God my father Adam, red earth  
Abimelech, my father Adonai my lord  
the king Agag, an upper room  
Abner, the father Ahad, brother's father  
Abraham, the father Ahaz, possessing  
of a multitude Ahaziah, apprehension  
Absalom, father's re-Ahitophel, a brother  
ward forjaken

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Amon, true	Cephas, a stone
Amez, strong	CHRIST, anointed
Amram, high people	Cleopas, all glorious
Anak, a giant	Cyrus, the sun
Annas, gracious	D.
Aram, highness	Dan, a judge
Ariel, God's lion	Daniel, god my judge
Asaph, gathering	David, beloved
Aser, happiness	E.
Ashur, blessed	Eleazar, help of god
B.	Eli, my god
Baal, lord	Eliakim, my god shall
Baalam, antientness of	restore
the people	Elihu, he is my god
Balak, destroying	Elijah, my god the lord
Barak, lightening	Elisha, my god saves
Barjonas, son of Jonas	Emanuel, god with us
Baruch, blessed	Enoch, instructed
Barzillai, bard as iron	Enos, a weak man
Belzebub, god of flies	Ephraim, increasfing
Belial, leud	Esau, made
Benjamin, son of the	Ezekiel, god's strength
Right hand	Ezra, an helper
Booz, strength	G.
C.	Gabriel, a man of god
Caiphas, a walker	Gad, a troop
Cain, a possession	Gamaliel, god reward
Cainan, a lamenter	Gideon, a destroyer
Caleb, a dog	H.
Canaan, a merchant	Habakkuk, a wrestler
	Haggai,

Haggai, pleasant	Joseph, increase
Haman, making an uproar	Joshua, a saviour
Heli, an ascent	Josiah, God's fire
Hezekiah, cleaving to the Lord	Jotham, compleat
Ishmael, god has heard	Isaac, laughter
Isaiah, god's salvation	Ishmael, god has heard
Jabesh, confusion	Iffachar, wages
Jabin, understanding	Judah, praise
Jacob, a supplanter	K.
Jared, a commander	Kish, diligent search
Jebus, fire	Korath, ice
Joash, fire of the lord	L.
Jehoram, beight of the lord	Lamech, tumbled
Jehoshaphat, judg- ment of the lord	Lazarus, god's help
Jehu, being	Lebbeus, prudent
Jeptha, an opener	Levi, joined
Jeremiah, exalting the Lord	Lot, bidden
Jereboam, fighting against	M.
Jesse, an old man	Magog, a fortification
JESUS, a saviour	Malachi, my messenger
Joab, fatherhood	Manasseh, causing to forget
Job, sorrowing	Matthias, god's gift
Joel, acquiescing	Melchi, my king
Jonah, a dove	Melchizedeck, a king of righteousness
Jonathan, god's gift	Messiah, anointed
	Methuselah, driving away death
	C + Michael

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Michael, <i>like God</i>	Salah, <i>a javelin</i>
Moloch, <i>reigning</i>	Salathiel, <i>desired of god</i>
Moses, <i>drawn up</i>	Salmon, <i>grateful man</i>
N.	Salome, <i>perfect</i>
Naaman, <i>comely</i>	Sampson, <i>a little sun</i>
Nabal, <i>a fool</i>	Samuel, <i>heard by god</i>
Naphthali, <i>wrestling</i>	Satan, <i>an adversary</i>
Nathan, <i>a gift</i>	Saul, <i>asked</i>
Nathaniel, <i>god's gift</i>	Sennacherib, <i>bramble</i>
Nehemiah, <i>rest of</i>	<i>of destruction</i>
<i>the lord</i>	Seth, <i>a foundation</i>
Ner, <i>a candle</i>	Shadrach, <i>a little dog</i>
Noah, <i>resting</i>	Shamgar, <i>desolation of</i>
O.	<i>the stranger</i>
Obadiah, <i>god's ser-</i>	Shammai, <i>astonished</i>
<i>vant</i>	Shem, <i>renowned</i>
Obed, <i>a servant</i>	Simeon, <i>bearing</i>
P.	Solomon, <i>peaceable</i>
Phaleg, <i>division</i>	Sychem, <i>an billock</i>
Phanuel, <i>seen by god</i>	T.
Pharaoh, <i>a revenger</i>	Thaddeus, <i>a breast</i>
Pharez, <i>a rupture</i>	Thamar, <i>a palm tree</i>
Phineas, <i>bold</i>	Tobiah, <i>the goodness</i>
R.	<i>of the lord</i>
Raphael, <i>god's physic</i>	U.
Rehoboam, <i>breadth</i>	Uriah, <i>the light of god</i>
<i>of the people</i>	Uriel, <i>the fire of the</i>
Reuben, <i>see a son</i>	<i>lord</i>
S.	Uzziah, <i>the strength</i>
Sabaoth, <i>armies</i>	<i>of the lord</i>
	Zaccheus,

Z.	Zebedee, <i>that hath a</i>
Zaccheus, <i>innocent</i>	<i>portion</i>
Zachariah, <i>remem-</i>	Zebulun, <i>dwelling</i>
<i>brance of the lord</i>	Zedekiah, <i>god's justice</i>
Zadock, <i>just</i>	Zerubbabel, <i>born in</i>
Zarah, <i>sprung up</i>	<i>Babylon.</i>

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*A TABLE of the most usual Proper Names of Men, with their Signification.*

<b>A</b> LEXander, <i>a</i>	Christopher, <i>bearing</i>
<i>helper of men</i>	<i>Christ</i>
Alfrid, <i>noble peace</i>	Clement, <i>gentle</i>
Ambrose, <i>immortal</i>	Constantine, <i>stealy</i>
Andrew, <i>manly</i>	<i>D.</i>
Anthony, <i>flourishing</i>	Dennis, <i>divine mind</i>
Archibald, <i>a bold</i>	Dunstan, <i>most high</i>
<i>observer</i>	<i>E.</i>
Arthur, <i>a strong man</i>	Edgar, <i>happy power</i>
Augustine, <i>majestic</i>	Edmund, <i>happy peace</i>
<b>B.</b>	Edward, <i>happy keeper</i>
Barnabas, <i>a son of</i>	Evan, <i>grace of god</i>
<i>comfort</i>	Everard, <i>well reported</i>
Bartholomew, <i>son of</i>	<i>F.</i>
<i>Tolmei</i>	Ferdinand, <i>pure peace</i>
Bernard, <i>bear's heart</i>	Francis, <i>free</i>
Benedict, <i>blessed</i>	Frederic, <i>rich peace</i>
<b>C.</b>	<i>G.</i>
Charles, <i>all noble</i>	George, <i>a husbandman</i>
	Gerrard,



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Gerrard, all heart	M.
Gilbert, bright pledge	Mark, high
Giles, a young kid	Martin, warlike
Godard, godly heart	Matthew, a gift
Godfrey, god's peace	Morgan, a seaman
Gregory, watchful	N.
Griffith, strong faith	Nicholas, conqueror of
Guy, leader	the people
H.	O.
Henry, rich lord	Oliver, an olive tree
Herbert, bright lord	Osmund, mouth of
Horatio, worthy to	the house
he looked on	Oswald, house ruler
Howel, bright sun	Owen, noble born
Hugh, comfort	P.
Humphry, peace of	Patrick, a noble man
the house	Paul, little
J.	Peregrine, foreign
James, a maintainer	Peter, a rock
Jeffrey, joyful peace	Philip, lover of horses
John, grace of god	R.
L.	Raimund, quiet peace
Lambert, fair lamb	Ralph, help
Lancelot, a spear	Randal, pure
Laurence, flourishing	Rhese, a manger
Leonard, lion heart	Richard, rich heart
Lewis, defence of the	Robert, famous in
people	counsel
Lionel, little lion	Roger, rest
Luke, lifted up	Rowland, counsel of
	the land



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S.	Titus, <i>honoured</i>
Sebastian, <i>honourable</i>	Tobit, <i>god's goodness</i>
Simon, <i>obedient</i>	Tristram, <i>sad</i>
Stephen, <i>a crown</i>	V.
Swithin, <i>very high</i>	Valentine, <i>puissant</i>
Sylvester, <i>of a wood</i>	Vincent, <i>victorious</i>
T.	Urban, <i>of a city</i>
Theobald, <i>god's power</i>	W.
Theodore, <i>god's gift</i>	Walter, <i>lord of a wood</i>
Thomas, <i>a twin</i>	William, <i>defender of many</i>
Timothy, <i>honouring god</i>	Wolstan, <i>decent.</i>

*A TABLE of the Proper Names of Women, with their Signification.*

<b>A</b> Bigail, <i>the father's joy</i>	Chloe, <i>a green herb</i>
Agnes, <i>chaste</i>	Cicely, <i>grey ey'd</i>
Alice, <i>noble</i>	Clara, <i>bright</i>
Amy, <i>friend</i>	Constance, <i>constant</i>
Anne, <i>gracious</i>	D.
B.	Deborah, <i>a word</i>
Barbara, <i>foreign</i>	Dorcas, <i>a wild rose</i>
Beatrice, <i>blessed</i>	Dorothy, <i>the gift of god</i>
Blanch, <i>fair</i>	E.
C.	Eleanor, <i>all fruitful</i>
Catherine, <i>chaste</i>	Elizabeth, <i>oath of god</i>
Charlotte, <i>all noble</i>	Emma, <i>a nurse</i>

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Esther, *a star*

F.

Frances, *free*

G.

Gertrude, *all truth*

Grace, *favour*

Grissel, *grey lady*

H.

Hagar, *a stranger*

Hannah, *gracious*

Helena, *alluring*

J.

Jane, *gracious*

Joan, *gracious*

Joice, *pleasant*

Isabel, *fair Eliza*

Judith, *praising*

Juliana, *soft hair*

L.

Lettice, *gladness*

Lucy, *bright*

Lydia, *comely*

M.

Mabel, *my fair*

Magdalen, *majestical*

Margaret, *a pearl*

Martha, *bitterness*

Mary, *exalted*

Maud, *noble lady*

Mildred, *mild counsel*

O.

Olivia, *an olive tree*

P.

Patience, *ability of bearing*

Phoebe, *light of life*

Phyllis, *lovely*

Priscilla, *antient*

Prudence, *discretion*

R.

Rachel, *a sheep*

Rebecca, *made fat*

Rosamond, *rosy lips*

Rose, *a flower*

Ruth, *trembling*

S.

Sarah, *a princess*

Susannah, *a lil'y*

Sophia, *wisdom*

T.

Tabitha, *a roe*

Temperance, *moderation*

Thomassin, *the same as Thomas*

U.

Ursula, *a little bear*

W.

Walburg, *gracious*

Winitrid, *peace gainer*

A

A TABLE of English Christian Names shortened.

<b>A</b> rchy, for <i>Archibald</i>	Davy, for <i>David</i>
Afly, for <i>Alice</i>	Deb, for <i>Deborah</i>
<b>B</b>	Dick, for <i>Richard</i>
Bab, for <i>Barbara</i>	Dol or Dolly, for <i>Dorothy</i>
Bat, for <i>Bartholomew</i>	Dy, for <i>Diana</i>
Beck or Becky, for <i>Rebecca</i>	<b>E.</b>
Bell, for <i>Arabella</i>	Ekiel, for <i>Ezekiel</i>
Ben, for <i>Benjamin</i>	<b>F.</b>
Bess, Bessy, Bet, Betty, or Betty, for <i>Elizabeth</i>	Frank, for <i>Francis</i>
	Fan or Fanny, for <i>Frances</i>
	<b>G.</b>
Biddy, for <i>Bridget</i>	Geff, for <i>Geoffrey</i>
Bill or Billy, for <i>William</i>	Gib, for <i>Gilbert</i>
	Gillian, for <i>Juliana</i>
Bob or Bobby, for <i>Robert</i>	Grif, for <i>Griffith</i>
	<b>H.</b>
<b>C.</b>	Hab, for <i>Herbert</i>
Chris, for <i>Christian</i>	Hal or Harry, for <i>Henry</i>
Cis, for <i>Cicely</i>	
Clem, for <i>Clement</i>	Hodge, for <i>Roger</i>
Conny, for <i>Constance</i>	<b>I.</b>
<b>D.</b>	Jack or Jackey, for <i>John</i>
Dan, for <i>Daniel</i>	

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Ib, for <i>Isabel</i>	Nan, Nancy, or Nan-
Jem or Jemmy, for	ny, for <i>Anne</i>
<i>James</i>	Nat, for <i>Nathaniel</i>
Jerry, for <i>Jeremy</i>	Ned, for <i>Edward</i>
Jen or Jenny, for	Nel or Nelly, for <i>E-</i>
<i>Jane or Joan</i>	<i>leanor or Helena</i>
Jo, for <i>Joseph or</i>	Nib, for <i>Isabel</i>
<i>Jonathan</i>	Nick, for <i>Nicholas</i>
Johnny, for <i>John</i>	Nobs or Nobby, for
Jos. for <i>Joshua</i>	<i>Obadiab</i>
Jug, for <i>Joan</i>	Nol, for <i>Oliver</i>
K.	Numps, for <i>Humphry</i>
Kate or Kitty, for	Nyk or Nykin, for
<i>Catherine</i>	<i>Isaac</i>
Kit, for <i>Christopher</i>	P.
L.	Paddy, for <i>Patrick</i>
Lance, for <i>Lancelot</i>	Padge, for <i>Margery</i>
Len, for <i>Leonard</i>	Pat or Patty, for
Let, for <i>Lettice</i>	<i>Martha</i>
M.	Peg or Peggy, for
Madge, for <i>Margery</i>	<i>Margaret</i>
Mat, for <i>Matthew</i>	Pen, for <i>Penelope</i>
Meg, for <i>Margaret</i>	Pery, for <i>Peregrine</i>
Mich, for <i>Michael</i>	Pets or Petsy, for
Mol or Molly, for	<i>Elizabeth</i>
<i>Mary</i>	Phil, for <i>Philip</i>
Mun, for <i>Edmund</i>	Pol or Polly, for
N.	<i>Mary</i>
Nab, for <i>Abigail</i>	Pris, for <i>Priscilla</i>
Nam, for <i>Ambrose</i>	Pru, for <i>Prudence</i>
	Robin

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R.	Teddy, for <i>Edward</i>
Robin, for <i>Robert</i>	Tem, for <i>Temperance</i>
S.	Tid or Tit, for <i>Titus</i>
Sal or Sally, for	Tim, for <i>Timothy</i>
<i>Sarah</i>	Tom or Tommy, for
Sam or Sammy, for	<i>Thomas</i>
<i>Samuel</i>	Tony, for <i>Anthony</i>
Sanders, for <i>Alex-</i>	V.
<i>ander</i>	Vin, for <i>Vincent</i>
Seb, for <i>Sebastian</i>	Val, for <i>Valentine</i>
Sil, for <i>Silvester</i>	W.
Sim, for <i>Simon</i>	Wat, for <i>Walter</i>
Su or Sukey, for	Will, for <i>William</i>
<i>Susan</i>	Win, for <i>Winifrid</i>
T.	Z.
Taff, for <i>Theophilus</i>	Zach, for <i>Zachary</i> .



## OF LETTERS in General.

### *Of VOWELS and CONSONANTS.*

**T**H E Letters that compose the  
*English Speech*

Are twenty-six in Number; five of  
which

Are Vowels, namely *a, e, i, o u*;

And Consonants we call the residue,  
Nam'd



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Nam'd *bee, cee, dee, eff, jee, aitch, ja*  
*Ca, ell, em, en, pee,*                      [or *jod,*  
*Cu, ar, efs, and tee,*  
*Vee, double yu, ecks, wi, and zed or zod:*  
 Yet y a Vowel is when't don't begin  
 A Syllable, as in *fly, mystic, Lynn;*  
 And *w* is often wrote for *u*  
 In th' End and Middle of a Syll'ble, as  
 May be exemplify'd in *owl, raw, few,*  
 But, as it always the Assistance has  
 Of *a, or e, or o,* it at the most  
 Can but the Name of Semi-vowel  
 boast.

*Of SYLLABLES.*

A Syllable is so many Letters as  
 are contained in one perfect Sound;  
 as *a, or, but;* which never has less  
 than one Vowel nor more than four.

2. Syllables which have two or more  
 Vowels are mostly sounded long, as,  
*veal, ride, thief;* but those with on-  
 ly one Vowel sound mostly short, as  
*man.*

*Of DIPHTHONGS.*

A Diphthong is two Vowels to-  
 gether in the same Syllable, as in  
*doat:*

*dont*: and the *English* have these fifteen, *ai, ei, oi, ui, au, eu, ou, ea, ee, ie, oa, eo, oo, æ, æ*. The first seven of which change *u* and *i* to *w* and *y* in the End of Words, as in *pay, whey, toy, Guy, few, saw, Vow*.

### Of TRIPTHONGS.

A Tripthong is three Vowels together in one Syllable, of which we have but these two, *eau, ieu*, as in *beau, lieu*.

### Of DIVISION of SYLLABLES.

One Consonant between two Vowels must be join'd to the latter Vowel; as in *de-sert*: but *x* must join with the former Vowel; as in *ex-alt*.

—2. Two Consonants between two Vowels must be parted; as in *cor-rect, en-ter*; except they can begin a Sentence, as in *fa-bric, whea-ther* — 3.

If three Consonants can begin a Syllable they must not be parted, as in *fru-strate*; but when they cannot begin a Syllable, mostly divide the first two; as in *mon-ster*. — 4. Two

D

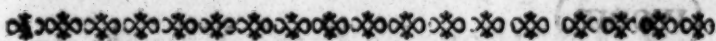
Vowels

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Vowels which make no Diphthong must be parted, as in *ri-ot*.

*A General Exception.*

Words that contain one whole Word and a Syllable, must be divided into their original Parts; as *mis-take*, *un-apt*, *part-ly*, *feel-ing*.



*Of the Sound of particular Letters; and of those that are either lost or transplac'd in the Pronunciation.*

*A.*

*A* Sounds like the Diphthong *au*, before *ld*, *lk*, *ll*, and *lt*, when they end a Syllable; as in *scald* (scauld), *talk* (taulk), *call* (caul), *malt* (mault). —2. *A* is sounded like *i* when *age* ends, as in *cabbage* (cabbige); and like *u* when Words end in *al*, *ar*, as *final* (finul), *collar* (collur). — *A* is not sounded in *fustian* (fustin), *parliament* (parlement): and Proper Names that have *aa* drop one *a* in Pronunciation, as *Naaman* (Naman): Except *Baäl* and *Gaäl*.

*B.*

## B.

*B* is not sounded in *bomb* (bum), *bdellium* (dellium), *doubt* (dout), *subtil* (sutt'l); but lengthens the Sound of *climb* (clime), *comb* (come), like *e* final; and makes *o* sound as if it was doubled in *tomb* (toom) and *womb* (woom).

## C.

*C* before *a*, *o*, *u*, *l*, and *r*, and when it ends a Syllable, sounds like *k*; as in *cat* (kat), *cut* (kut), *music* (mufik). 2. *C* before *e*, *i*, and *y* sounds like *s*; as in *cell* (fell), *cymbal* (fymbal): except that it sounds like *k* in *sceptic* (skeptic), *Cis* (Kis), and a few other Proper Names.—3. *Cb* in Scripture Names and some Words sounds like *k*, as *Michael* (Mikal), *chorus* (korus); and like *sh* in French words, as *machine* (mashene): But the most common Sound of *cb* is harder than *sh* and softer than *k*, as in *much*, *chip*. 4. *Ci* before a Vowel in the End and Middle of Words are sounded like *sh*; as in *precious* (preshus).

## D 2

## E.

## E.

*E* is sounded like *i* when primitive Words of two or more Syllables end in *el* or *et*; as *travel* (travvil), *planet* (plannit): And like *u* when *er* ends, as *order* (ordur).—2. *E* is not sounded in words of two or more Syllables that end in *le* after a Consonant, *n* after *e* or *vel*, *vil*; as *nibble* (nibb'l), *harden* (hard'n), *devil* (dev'l): Except that it sounds like *i* in *linnen* (linnin), *chicken* (chickin), *garden* (gardin).—*Es* makes a Syllable in words derived from the *Latin*; and Names that end in *es*; except *Charles*, *James*, *Thames*.—*E* final only lengthens the sound of the preceeding vowel, as *mote* (moat): Except in foreign Names, as *Salmo-ne*, and Words derived from the *Greek*, as *catastro-pher*, *hyperbo-le*, &c.—5. *E* final after two Consonants only softens the Sound of *c* and *g*, and sharpens that of *s*; as in *lance* (lanfs), *badge* (badj), *nurse* (nurse): Except that it lengthens the Sound of the foregoing Vowel after *ang*,



*ang*, *st*, and *th*; as *range* (rainj), *paste* (paist), *blithe* (bloith).—6. *E* final lengthens not the Sound of the foregoing Vowel when the Accent is not upon that Syllable, as in *venture* (ventur); nor when it is next Vowel to a Diphthong, as *grieve* (greev); nor when it follows a Vowel, as *fie* (fi), *save* after *u*, as in *plague* (plaig), *rogue* (roag); nor in *above* (abuv), *love* (luv), &c.

G.

*G* hath a hard guttural Sound before a Consonant and after the Vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, and when it ends a Word; as in *glory*, *grass*, *gap*, *got*, *gut*, *dog*.—2. *G* before *e*, *i*, and *y* has a soft Sound like *j*; as *gentry* [jen-try], *gin*, [jin], *clergy* [clerjy]: Except in proper Names, as *Gertrude*, *Gibbons*; as *geese*, *gig*, *tyger*, &c.—3. *G* is not founded in the Ending *ing*, as *parting* [partin].—*Gb* are founded like *f* in *cough* [cof], *laugh* [laaf]; but are lost in other Words, as *high* [hie]: Except that between *i* and *t* they

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they lengthen the Sound of *i*, as in *fight* [fite].—5. When *gn* begin or end a Syllable, *g* is not sounded, as in *gnat* [nat], *feign* [fein]; yet when *gn* end after *i* or *u*, *g* lengthens the Syllable; as in *condign* [condine].

H.

*H*, when it begins a Syllable, or ends one after a Vowel, has no other Sound than a strong Breathing, as in *his*, *Pisgab*; and is lost after *r*, as in *rbetoric* [rettoric]; and after *t* as in *anthem* [antem].

I.

*I* sounds short before a Consonant in the same Syllable, as in *bid*, *gift*: except before *gb*, as in *high* [hie], and when the Syllable has *e* final, as in *bite*; and in *bind*, *kind*, *rind*, *wind*, *child*, *wild*, *pint*, *Cbrist*, which were formerly wrote with *e* final.—*I* before *er*, *on* and after *s t* is generally sounded like the Consonant *y*; as is *carrier* [caryer], *bestial* [bestyal.] —*I* sounds like *e* in *birth* [berth], *fatigue* [fategue]; like *b* between *s* and

and *on*, as in *derifion* [derifhun]; like *u* in *bird* [burd]; and is loft when *vil* ends, as in *evil* [ev'l]; alfo in *bu-  
finefs* [biznefs], *coufin* [cuz'n], *raifin*  
[raiz'n]. — 4. *I* is mostly founded  
fhort in Scripture Names, as *Gibeon*  
[Gibbeun]; but long before *ab*, *as*,  
*jab*, *ra*, as in *Beri-ab*, *Zechari-as*,  
*Abi-jab*, *Adoni-ram*; and when it ends  
the firft of two Syllables, as *Si-mon*;  
and in the Endings *ite*, *ites*, as *Israel-  
ite*, *Ishmael-ites*; and when it ends a  
Name, as in *Ba-ni*.

K.

*K* is not founded when it begins a  
Word before *n*, as *knife* [nife].

L.

*L* is loft in *calm* [caam], *calf* [caaf],  
*falve* [faav], *fhould* [fhood], *walk*  
[wauk], *falmon* [fammun], *Bristol*  
[Bristo], *Holborn* [Hoburn], *Lincoln*  
[Lincun], and other the like Words.

N.

*N* is not founded when it ends a  
Word after *m*, as *hymn* [hym].

O.

## O.

O sounds long before *ld*, *ll*, and *lt*, when they end a Syllable; as in *fold* [foald], *toll* [tole], *bolt* [boalt].—2.

O sounds like *u* between *w* and *r*, as *worm* [wurm]; and when Words of more than one Syllable end in *or*, *om*, *ron*, *ion*, as *factor* [factur], *passion* [pashun]; also in *dove* [duv], *mother* [muther], *some* [sum], and many more.—O before *r* sounds mostly like the Diphthong *au*, as in *corn* [caurn], and like *i* in *waggon* [waggin], *women* [wimen], and some other Words.—

O is lost when *con* or *son* ends, as in *bacon* [bac'n] *poison* [pois'n]; and often when *ton* ends, as *cotton* [cott'n]; and sometimes when Words end in *on* as *carrion* [carrin].

## P.

*P* is not sounded when it begins before *s*, as in *psalm* [falm]; nor between *m* and *t*, as *tempted* [temted].

2. *Ph* sounds like *f*, as in *Philip* [Fillip]; only they are parted in compound Words, as *up-hold*.

Q.

## Q

Q sounds like *k* when Words end in *que*, *quer*, *quet*, as in *pique* [peek], *conquer* [conker], *banquet* [banket]; and some others, as *liquor* licker, &c.

## R.

R is pronounced after *e*, though written before it, in Words that end in *cre*, *gre*, *ire*, *tre*, as *acre* [aker], *fire* [fier], *metre* [meter]; and mostly after *o* when Words end in *ron*, as *iron* [iorn].

## S.

S written first, or double, or before a *t*, or between a Consonant and an *e* final has a sharp hissing Sound like *c* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *sit* [cit], *kiss* [kisce], *pulse* [pulce].—S written single at the End sounds soft like *z*, as in *days* [daiz]: except that it sounds sharp after the Diphthong *ou*, as in *jealous* [jealufs].—S between two Vowels mostly sounds like *z*, as in *bosom* [bozom]; and often between a Vowel and a Consonant, as in *husband* [huzband]: but is lost in *isle* [ile], *viscount* [vicount].

T.



## T.

*T* is not sounded between *s* and *en*, *le*, or *on*, but makes the *s* sound *ss*, as *listen* [lissen], *bustle* [buffle], *Preston* [Presson].—2. *Ti* before a Vowel is sounded like *sh*; as in *portion* [por-shun]: Except *ti* begin a Word, as *tied*; or follow *s*, as in *question*; or supply the place of *ty* in Words whose Primitives end in *ty*, as *emptiness* from *empty*; in all which Cases *ti* sound like *ty*; and also in some proper Names, as *Phaltiel*, &c.

## U.

*U* is sounded long when it ends a Syllable, as in *fu-ry*: Except *st* begins the next Syllable, and then it sounds short, as also in *public*, *publish*, and *study*.—2. *U* between *g* and *e* final only serve to lengthen the Sound of the *g*, as in *rogue* roag; also *guest*, *guest*, *guinea*, *guide*, *guilt*, *Guy*.—3. *U* is lost when *que*, *quer*, or *quet* ends, as in *cinque*, cink; and in several other Words as *liquorice*, *likorish*, *masquerade*, *maskerade*, &c.

## W.

W.

*W*, when it is a Consonant, sounds like *oo*, as *want*, *woont*.—2. *W* before *ba*, *be*, *bi* is sounded after the *b*, as in *whale* *hwale*, *when* *hwen*, *while* *hwile*.—3. *W* is not sounded when it begins a Word before *r* or *ho*, as in *wrist* *rist*, *whore* *hore*.

X.

*X* sounds like *z*, when it begins a proper Name, as in *Xenophon* *Zenophon*:

Y.

*Y* ending Words of two or more Syllables after a Consonant is sounded like *e*: Except they end in *fy*, as *edify*; or are accented on the *y*, as *comply*, in which Cases, and Monosyllables, it sounds like *i*.

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*Remarks on Diphthongs and Triphthongs, shewing their Sounds, and what Words they are divided in.*

Ai.

**A***I* are sounded like *a* made long by *e* final, as in *pair* (*pare*): Except like *i* in *captain* *captin*, *chaplain* *chaplin*, *bargain* *bargin*, *fountain* *fountin*, &c.—2.

2. *Ai* are parted in Words that end in *a-im*, as *Kirjath-a-im*; also in *Juda-ic*, *Mosa-ic*, *prosa-ic*, *La-is*, *Ptolema-is*, *Ja-ir*, *La-ish*.

Ei.

*Ei* sounds like *ai*; as in *eight* aight: Except like *ee* in *deceive* deceev, *conceit* conceet, *meine* meen; and like *i* when *feit* ends; as in *surfeit* surfit — *Ei* are parted in the end of Scripture Names, as *Re-i*; also in *athe-ism*, *de-ity*, with their Derivatives; and when Words have *re* prefixt, as *re-inforce*.

Oi.

*Oi* have the long sound of *i*; as in *boil* bile: But are parted in *do-ing*, *go-ing*, *co-incide*, *co-ition*, *hero-ic*, *sto-ic*, *Lo-is* and their Relatives.

Ui.

*Ui* have the long Sound of *u* in *bruise* bruse, *cruise* cruse, *juice* juce, *bruit* brute, *fruit* frute, *recruit* recrute, *suit* sute; and the short Sound of *i* in *build* bild, *built* bilt, *circuit* cerkit, *conduit* condit: But are no Diphthong in any other Words; for the *u* but hardens *g*, as in *guile*; or is forced to follow *q*, as in *quit*; or else the *u* and *i* are parted, as in *ru-in*.

Au.

*Au* before *nt* and *nch* sound like *aa*; as in *daunt* daant, *paunch* paanch. — *Au* are parted in most foreign Names as *Emma-us*.

Eu.

Eu.

*Eu* have generally the long Sound of *u*; as in *eucharist*. — 2. *Eu* are parted when *re* begins Words, and when Names end in *e-us*: as *re-union*, *Thadde-us*.

Ou.

*Ou* have their proper Sound in *thou*: But before *gh* are expressed like *au*; as in *thought* thought; like short *u* in Words of several Syllables that end in *our* or *ous*, as *favour* favour, *famous* famous; also in double *dubble*, *country* cuntry, *young* yung. And much like *oo* in *youth* youth, *through* through, *could* cood, &c.

Ea.

*Ea* mostly sounds like *ee*; as *feat* feet: But have the long Sound of *a* in *pear* pare, *break* brake, *great* grate; the short Sound of *a* in *beark* hark, *heart* hart, *hearth* harth; and the short Sound of *e* in *bread* bred, *earl* erl, and many others. — 2. *Ea* are parted in Words derived from the *Latin*, *Greek*, and *Hebrew*, and therefore in all Scripture Names; and when *pre* is before *a*, as in *pre-amble*; also in *miscre-ant*, *vengeance*, which are of *French* Extraction.

Oa.

*Oa* sounds like *o* long in *groan* grone; but like *au* in *groat* graut. — 2. *Oa* are parted in proper Names, as *Jo-ab*; and after

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after *e*, as in *co-adjutor*: Except *coach*, *coal*, *coaks*, *coap*, *coarse*, *coast*, *coat*.

E e.

*Ee* have always the long Sound of *e* as in *breed* *brede*:—2. *Ee* are parted in proper Names, as *Be-eri*; and Words compounded with *pre* or *re*, as *pre exist*, *re-edify*.

I e.

*Ie* mostly sound like *ee*, as in *thief* *theef*; but in the End of Words like *i*, as in *lie* *li*; and like *e* in *friend* *frend*.—2. *Ie* are parted in proper Names and Words deriv'd from the *Latin*, as *Adri-el*, *di-et*; and also in Words that take an Ending which begins with *e*, as *dri-est*, *marri-eth*.

E o.

*Eo* have the short Sound of *e* in *feoff* *fef*, *leopard* *leppard*, *jeopardy* *jeppardy*; the Sound of *o* in *George* *Jorge*; and of *ee* in *people* *peeple*: But are parted in all others, as *dunge-on*, *Cle-opbas*.

O o.

*Oo* sounds like long *u*, as in *brood* *brude*: Except like long *o* in *door* *dore*, *moor* *more*, *floor* *flore*; like broad *u* (between long and short) in *good*, *hood*, *flood*, *wood*, *wool*; and like short *u* in *blood* *blud*, *flood* *flud*, *brook* *bruk*, *foot* *fut*, *foot* *sut*.—*Oo* must be parted in proper Names, as *Co-os*, and in *co-operate*, *co-ordinate*.

Æ



Æ and Œ.

Æ and œ are sounded like e; as in *Cæsar* Cesar; *Œdipus* Eddipus.

Eau and Ieu.

Eau and ieu have the sound of eu, as in *beautify* beautify, *adieu* adeu: Save that eau are sounded like o in *beau* bo, and u like v in *lieutenant* lieuvtenant.

Of certain Letters when to be written, and when not; with Reasons why.

VOWELS in General.

UNless in *coo*, *too*, *woo*, no Vowel but e is doubled at the End of Words; and tho' several Words of one Syllable are usually ended with ee, it is needless in all but *Bee* an Insect, and personal *Thee*, to distinguish them from *be* to exist, and *the* a Particle.

CONSONANTS in General.

Only *f*, *l*, *s*, are doubled at the latter End of Words; as in *staff*, *mill*, *tofs*: Except in *add*, *egg*, *err*, *inn*, *odd*, *Ann*.

PARTICULAR LETTERS.

A.

*A* is not doubled unless in proper Names, as in *Isaac*. — 2. *A* only ends these

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Words of one Syllable, *fla, lea, pea, plea, sea, tea, yea*; and no Word exceeding one Syllable, unless the Accent is two or more Syllables from the end; as *ænigma, fistula*.

2. *Æ*, being a *Greek* and *Latin* Diphthong, is written only in Words derived from those Languages; as *æther, Ætna*.

C.

C is wrote in Words that end with the Sound of *cle* after a Vowel; as *article* —

2. C is usually, but not always needfully, written between one Vowel and *k*; as in *back*: Except *e* final follows *k*, as in *like*, and the Words deriv'd from such, as *liking*. — 3. C must not stand between a Consonant and *k*. — 4. C ends no Word of one Syllable, but is followed by *e*, *b*, or *k*, as in *each, race, duck*. — 5. C is generally written in Words that end with the sound of *ace, ance, ancy, ece, ence, ency, ice, ince, ounce, uce*. — 6. To know whether a Word end in *ance* or *ence*, observe this two fold Rule.

1. If the word it is derived from ends in *t* or *y*, or hath a Diphthong, write almost always *ance*, as in *acquaintance, grievance, defiance*; but if the primitive word ends in *ent*, write *ence*, as *eminence*.

2. If the Primitive ends in *r* write *ance*, as *binderance*; except the Primitive, having no Diphthong, is accented on the last Syllable,

lable, as in *confér*, in which case write *ence* as in *conference*.

D.

D is written between a Vowel and soft g, in Monosyllables that are sounded short, as *judge*; and in all Words derived from or compounded with them.

E.

E is not doubled at the End of any Words of one Syllable but these nine, *bee, fee, flee, free, knee, see, thee, three, tree*; nor at the end of longer words, unless they are accented on the last Syllable, as *referée*: Except *ápogee, pédigree, committee, Phárisée, Sádducee, Gálilee, Zébedee*.—2. E final is dropt, when the Word takes an Ending that begins with a Vowel; as in *bating, bated* from *bate*: Only it is retained between c or g, and the Ending *able*, as in *forceable, changeable*. But when any Consonant but x ends after one Vowel, the Consonant is doubled in taking such Endings, provided they are Words of one Syllable, as *get, getteth*, or end with l, as *revel, revelling*; or are accented on the last Syllable, as *refér, referred*: Except that r is not doubled in *deference, preference, reference, conference, inference*, through the Accent being removed from the last Sylla-

E.

ble

ble of their Primitives to the first on taking the Ending *ence*.

## F.

*F* is doubled after one Vowel in the End of all Words but *if*, *of*; as *bailiff*, *muff*.—2. *F* is not doubled after two Vowels, as in *leaf*: Except *feoff*, *quaff*.—3. *F* is not doubled before nor after a Consonant save in *baffle*, *raffle*, *affray*, *affront*, &c. and their Derivatives.

## I.

*I* preceeds *e* final in *die*, *fie*, *lie*, *pie*, *rie*, *tie*, *vie*, only: But no Word must end in *i*.

## J.

*J* always begins a Syllable, as in *juice*.

## K.

*K* is followed by *e*, *i*, or *n* when it begins a Word; as in *kettle*, *kill*, *knife*.—2. *K* is doubled in some Scripture Names, as *Hakkoz*; but in no Words.—*K* is not written before *a*, *e*, or *u* unless in Names; as *Jakan*, *Korah*, *Habakkuk*: For though *k* before *a*, *e*, *o*, or *u* in words would agree better in Sound than *c*, it would often destroy the Etymology.—4. *K* is wrote in words that end with the *kle* after a Consonant, as *wrinkle*, *fickle*, and their Derivatives: Except *carbuncle*, *circle*.—5. *K* should not end Words of several Syllables just after *c*; because *k* is not in their Originals

ginals.—K ends not Syllables but after a Diphthong or Consonant, as *seek, back*; except Names, as *Amalek*.

L.

L is not doubled in words that have two or more Vowels, unless in *quell, quill, squall*.

O.

O single ends *do, go, lo, no, so, to, two, who*; but *w* or *e* final are usually added to single *o* in the end of all other words of one Syllable; as *flow, roe*.—2. *Æ* is written only in a few Greek words, as *æconomist*.

P.

P is always written between *m* and *t*, as in *exempt*—*Pb* are wrote only in Words that are derived from the Greek and Hebrew, as *alphabet, seraph*; and some English Compounds, as *shepherd, &c.*

Q.

Q is by many thought unnecessary, as it sounds so much like *k*; but it and some others that seem needless are of Use in discovering the Etymology of words.—2. Q is always followed by *u*, as *quail*.

S.

S is written single both before and after a Consonant, except when the primitive word ends in *ss*, as in *embarrassment* from *embarrass*.—2. S is doubled at the End of words that conclude



with the sharp Sound of *s* after one Vowel:  
Except *this, yes, thus, us, alas.*

## T.

*T* is written between one Vowel and soft *ch*: as *pitch*: Except in *much, such, rich, which, batchelor, duches.*—2. *T* is written *s* and *l* before *e* final, and in all words derived from such; as *justle: justling*: Except *basse, isle.*—3. *Ti* is wrote when words end with the Sound of *action, ation, iktion, ition*, as *faction*: Except when the Primitive ends in *mit* write *ss*; as in *omission* from *omit*. But to inform you more particularly when to write *ci, si, or ti*: If the Primitive ends in *de* or *se*, write *si*; if in *c* or *ce*, write *ci*; if in *t* or *te*, write *ti*: Except when a Primitive ends in *vert*, write *si*; or in *mit* or *ss*, write *ss*. And those whose Primitives end in *c* take *an* after *ci*, as *politician*; which none else do.

## U.

*U* must not be written double, nor after *w*.—2. *U* must not end words next after a Vowel, save *thou, you*, and French words that end with a Triphong, as *beau, lieu*; and it is not usual to end words with *u* next after a Consonant, but to add *e* final.

## V.

*V* is always wrote single, as in *seven*, but never before a Consonant; nor after any

Con-

Consonant but *l* and *r*; neither is it customary to end words with *v*, but to add *e* final to it.

W.

*W* is never written between two Consonants, its Sound being expressed by *u*, as in *round*.—2. *W* ends words that seem by their Sound to end in *o* after *l* or *r*, as *flow*, *furrow*: Except *lo*, *roe*, *sloe*.—3. *W* should only begin or end a Syllable, and therefore is irregular before an ending Consonant; as in *crowd*: Except before words formerly wrote with the Ending *en*, as *known* for *knowen*.

X.

*X*, as it sounds much like *ks*, might be pretty well spared, if it were not of Use to shew the Derivation of words; but some needless Letters had better be retained than Etymology confounded.—2. *X* begins some Names, as *Xenophon*; but no word in *English*.—*X* must not be doubled nor followed by *s*; nor by *c* before *e* or *i* but in *excecate*, *exceed*, *excel*, *excentric*, *except*, *excerp*, *excess*, *excise*, *excision*, *excite*, and their Derivatives.

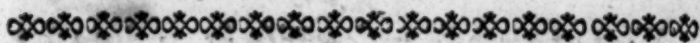
Y.

*Y* should be wrote between Consonants in none but words of *Greek* Extraction, as *nymph*.—2. *Y* mostly ends or begins a Syl-

lable, and is not wrote between a Vowel and Consonant, unless before an additional Ending, as in *frying, employment*. — *Y* is changed to *i* in words that end with *y* after a Consonant, when they take additional Endings; as *try, tried*: But if they take *ing* the *y* is retained, because *ii* is not allowable in our Language. And *beauty, duty, bounty, pity, plenty*, change *y* to *e* in taking *ous*, as *bounteous, &c.*

## Z.

*Z* is not join'd to a Consonant, save that in *furz* it follows *r*, and is doubled in the End of words, as *muzzle*.



*A TABLE of Words, the same, or nearly alike, in Sound, but different in Sense and Spelling.*

<b>A</b> BEL, a man's name	<i>Ail</i> , to be troubled
<i>Able</i> , sufficient	<i>Ale</i> , malt liquor
<i>Accept</i> , receive	<i>Air</i> , an element
<i>Except</i> , leave out	<i>Are</i> , they are
<i>Accompt</i> , reckon	<i>Heir</i> , to an estate
<i>Accout</i> , esteem	<i>All</i> , the whole
<i>Acts</i> , deeds	<i>Awl</i> , to bore holes
<i>Ax</i> , to cut with	<i>Allow'd</i> , granted
<i>Affect</i> , incline to	<i>Aloud</i> , with a noise
<i>Effect</i> , perform	<i>Altar</i> , for sacrifice
	<i>Alter</i> , to change

<i>An</i> , one	<i>Beau</i> , a fop
<i>Ann</i> , a woman's name	<i>Bow</i> , to shoot with
<i>Ant</i> , an insect	<i>Beer</i> , malt drink
<i>Aunt</i> , parent's sister	<i>Bier</i> , for the dead
<i>Aray</i> , good order	<i>Bile</i> , gall,
<i>Array</i> , to cloath;	<i>Boil</i> , as water
<i>Ascent</i> , steepness	<i>Blew</i> , did blow!
<i>Assent</i> , agreement	<i>Blue</i> , a colour
<i>Bacon</i> , swine's flesh	<i>Boar</i> , a beast
<i>Baken</i> , baked	<i>Bore</i> to make a hole
<i>Bail</i> , surety	<i>Board</i> , a plank
<i>Bale</i> , pack of goods	<i>Bor'd</i> , made a hole
<i>Bait</i> , to fish with	<i>Bough</i> , a branch
<i>Bate</i> , abate	<i>Bow</i> , to bend
<i>Bald</i> , without hair	<i>Boy</i> , a lad
<i>Bawl'd</i> , cried out	<i>Buoy</i> , to bear up
<i>Ball</i> , a round solid	<i>Buy</i> , to purchase
<i>Bawl</i> , to cry out	<i>By</i> , near [ken
<i>Barbara</i> , a woman's	<i>Breaches</i> , places bro-
<i>Barberry-tree</i> [name	<i>Breeches</i> , to wear
<i>Bare</i> , naked	<i>Bread</i> , to eat
<i>Bear</i> , a beast	<i>Bred</i> , brought up
<i>Baron</i> , a lord	<i>Brews</i> , doth brew
<i>Barren</i> , unfruitful	<i>Bruise</i> , hurt
<i>Base</i> , vile	<i>Bruit</i> , rumour
<i>Bass</i> , in music	<i>Brute</i> , beast
<i>Be</i> , exist	<i>Cain</i> , a man's name
<i>Bee</i> , an insect	<i>Cane</i> , to walk with
<i>Bean</i> , a pulse	<i>Caul</i> , leaf fat
<i>Been</i> , was at a place	<i>Cawl</i> , of a wig

Cannon, a great gun	Concert, of music
Canon, rule	Consort, king's wife
Causes, law suits	Council, assembly
Causeys, paved ways	Counsel, advice
Cellar, vault	Currant, a fruit
Seller, that sells	Current, payable
Cent, an hundred	Courier, a messenger
Sent, did send	Currier, leatherdresser
Centry, guard	Cousin, relation
Century, hundred year	Cozen, to defraud
Chas'd, did chase	Cygnat, a young swan
Chaste, continent	Signet, a seal.
Chews, does chew	Dear, costly
Chuse, pick or cull	Deer, bucks and does
Choir, set of singers	Debtor, that oweth
Quire, of paper	Deter, frighten
Choler, wrath	Decease, death
Collar, for the neck	Disease, distemper
Chord, in music	Descent going down
Cord, a small rope	Dissent, to disagree
Cite, to summon	Doe, a female deer
Sight, seeing	Dough, paste
Clause, article	Doer, performer
Claws, talons	Door, of an house
Climb, clamber	Done, finished
Clime, climate	Dun, that asks a debt
Coarse, ordinary	Ear, to hear with
Course, race or way	E'er, ever
Colic, belly-ache	Earn, get by work
Collect, a short prayer	Yearn, melt in pity

East,



<i>East</i> , sun rising	<i>Feat</i> , exploit
<i>Yeast</i> , barm	<i>Feet</i> , plural of foot
<i>Emerge</i> , come out of	<i>Fellon</i> , a whitlow
<i>Immerge</i> , go into	<i>Felon</i> , a criminal
<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>File</i> , of steel
<i>Imminent</i> , impending	<i>Foil</i> , to overcome
<i>Emst</i> , send forth	<i>Find</i> , what is lost
<i>Emmit</i> , ant	<i>Fined</i> , amerced
<i>Enter</i> , go in	<i>Fir</i> , a tree
<i>Inter</i> , bury	<i>Fur</i> , hair of beasts
<i>Envoy</i> , embassador	<i>Flea</i> , a vermin
<i>Envy</i> , ill will	<i>Flee</i> , to fly
<i>Ewe</i> , a female sheep	<i>Flour</i> , of wheat
<i>Yew</i> , a tree	<i>Flower</i> , of the field
<i>Exercise</i> , employment	<i>Foul</i> , filthy
<i>Exorcise</i> , to conjure	<i>Fowl</i> , a bird
<i>Extant</i> , in being	<i>Freeze</i> , congeal
<i>Extent</i> , largeness	<i>Frieze</i> , sort of cloth
<i>Eye</i> , organ of sight	<i>Gesture</i> , action
<i>I</i> , myself	<i>Jester</i> , a joaker
<i>Eyes</i> , plural of eye	<i>Gilt</i> , gilded
<i>Ice</i> , frozen water	<i>Guilt</i> , wickedness
<i>Fain</i> , desirous	<i>Glutinous</i> , sticking
<i>Feign</i> , dissemble	<i>Gluttonous</i> , voracious
<i>Fair</i> , beautiful	<i>Gor'd</i> , pricked
<i>Fare</i> , food	<i>Gourd</i> , a plant
<i>Fallow</i> , uncultivated	<i>Grate</i> , for coal
<i>Follow</i> , come after	<i>Great</i> , large
<i>Fat</i> , suet or grease	<i>Grater</i> , for nutmeg
<i>Vat</i> , brewing vessel	<i>Greater</i> , bigger
	<i>Groan</i> ,

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<i>Groan</i> , a hard sigh	<i>Hour</i> , sixty minutes
<i>Grown</i> , increased	<i>Our</i> , belonging to us
<i>Guest</i> 'd, did guess	<i>Idle</i> , lazy
<i>Guest</i> , a visiter	<i>Idol</i> , an image
<i>Hair</i> , of the head	<i>Isle</i> , island
<i>Hare</i> , a beast	<i>Oil</i> , of olives
<i>Hall</i> , a great house	<i>In</i> , within
<i>Haul</i> , pull or drag	<i>Inn</i> , a public house
<i>Hallow</i> , make holy	<i>Incidence</i> , falling into
<i>Hollow</i> , empty	<i>Incidents</i> , accidents
<i>Harsh</i> , severe	<i>Incite</i> , stir up
<i>Hash</i> , minced meat	<i>Insight</i> , knowledge
<i>Hart</i> kind of deer,	<i>Indict</i> , impeach
<i>Heart</i> , seat of life	<i>Indite</i> , to compose
<i>Heal</i> , cure	<i>Ingenious</i> , witty
<i>Heel</i> part of the foot	<i>Ingenuous</i> , candid
<i>Hear</i> , hearken	<i>Intense</i> , excessive
<i>Here</i> , in this place	<i>Intents</i> , purposes
<i>Hew</i> , cut or chop	<i>Kill</i> , to slay
<i>Hue</i> , colour	<i>Kiln</i> , to dry malt
<i>Higher</i> , more high	<i>Knave</i> , rogue
<i>Hire</i> , wages	<i>Nave</i> , of a wheel
<i>Him</i> , that man	<i>Knead</i> , work dough
<i>Hymn</i> , godly song	<i>Need</i> , want
<i>Hoar</i> , frozen dew	<i>Knew</i> , did know
<i>Whore</i> , leud woman	<i>New</i> , not worn
<i>Hole</i> , a cavity	<i>Knight</i> , title of honour
<i>Whole</i> , unbroken	<i>Night</i> , darkness
<i>Hoop</i> , for a tub	<i>Knit</i> , unite
<i>Whoop</i> , to shout	<i>Nit</i> , a louse's egg
	<i>Knot</i> ,

<i>Knot</i> , a knob	<i>Loud</i> , noisy
<i>Not</i> , negation	<i>Low'd</i> , did low
<i>Knows</i> , does know	<i>Made</i> , finished
<i>Nose</i> , of the face	<i>Maid</i> , virgin
<i>Lacks</i> , wanteth	<i>Mail</i> , post-bag
<i>Lax</i> , looseness	<i>Male</i> , he
<i>Lain</i> , has lay	<i>Main</i> , principal
<i>Lane</i> , narrow street	<i>Mane</i> of a horse
<i>Lattice</i> window	<i>Mare</i> , female horse
<i>Lettuce</i> , an herb	<i>Mayor</i> of a town
<i>Leak</i> , run out	<i>Marred</i> , spoiled
<i>Leek</i> , a kind of onion	<i>Married</i> , wedded
<i>Lead</i> , a metal	<i>Marsh</i> , watry ground
<i>Led</i> , conducted	<i>Mesh</i> of a net
<i>Leaper</i> , a jumper	<i>Maul</i> , beat soundly
<i>Leper</i> , one leprous	<i>Moll</i> , Mary
<i>Least</i> , smallest	<i>Mean</i> , of small value
<i>Left</i> , for fear	<i>Mein</i> , deportment
<i>Lessen</i> , diminish	<i>Meat</i> , flesh
<i>Lesson</i> , to be read	<i>Meet</i> , come together
<i>Liar</i> , story-teller	<i>Med'ar</i> , kind of fruit
<i>Lier</i> in wait	<i>Medler</i> , busy-body
<i>Lies</i> , untruths	<i>Metal</i> , gold or silver
<i>Lice</i> , plural of louse	<i>Mettle</i> , courage
<i>Limb</i> , leg or arm	<i>Mighty</i> , powerful
<i>Limn</i> , paint	<i>Mity</i> , having mites
<i>Line</i> , length	<i>Mile</i> , eight furlongs
<i>Loin</i> of Veal	<i>Moil</i> , labour
<i>Look</i> , see	<i>Min'd</i> , dug deep
<i>Luke</i> , man's name	<i>Mind</i> , thinking
	<i>Moat</i> ,

<i>Moat</i> , wide ditch	<i>Payer</i> , that pays
<i>Mote</i> , atom	<i>Pear</i> , a fruit
<i>More</i> , in comparifon	<i>Palate</i> , tafte
<i>Mower</i> , that mows	<i>Pallat</i> , trundle-bed
<i>Muscle</i> , a fhell fh	<i>Pall</i> , funeral cloth
<i>Muzzle</i> , tie the mouth	<i>Paul</i> , man's name
<i>Naught</i> , bad	<i>Parafite</i> , flatterer
<i>Nought</i> , nothing	<i>Parricide</i> , parent-kill
<i>Nay</i> , no	<i>Pafior</i> , minifter [ler
<i>Neigh</i> , as a horfe	<i>Pafure</i> , grazing land
<i>Neither</i> , of the two	<i>Patience</i> , mildnefs
<i>Nether</i> , lower	<i>Patients</i> , fick people
<i>None</i> , not any	<i>Peace</i> , quietnefs
<i>Nun</i> , devoted maid	<i>Piece</i> , part
<i>Oar</i> , to row with	<i>Peer</i> , a nobleman
<i>Ore</i> , uncaft metal	<i>Pier</i> , a buttrefs
<i>Of</i> , belonging to	<i>Pint</i> , half a quart
<i>Off</i> , diftance	<i>Point</i> , fharp end
<i>Oh</i> , alas	<i>Piftol</i> , a fhall gun
<i>Owe</i> , indebted	<i>Piftole</i> , a French coin
<i>One</i> , unit	<i>Place</i> , fet in order
<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Plaice</i> , a fh
<i>Order</i> , place or rank	<i>Plait</i> , a fold
<i>Ordure</i> , dung	<i>Plate</i> , of metal
<i>Pail</i> , to hold water	<i>Pleas</i> , excufes
<i>Pale</i> , wan	<i>Please</i> , fatisfy
<i>Pain</i> , torment	<i>Poefy</i> , poetry
<i>Pane</i> , of glafs	<i>Pofy</i> , a nosegay
<i>Pair</i> , two	<i>Pole</i> , thick long ftick
<i>Pare</i> , to cut	<i>Poll</i> , head

*Porcelane,*

Porcelane, china ware	Read, did read
Purslane, an herb	Red, a colour
Practice, frequent use	Regimen, rule
Practise, profess	Regiment, of soldiers
Praise, to commend	Relic, remainder
Prays, intreateth	Relict, widow
Pray, to beseech	Rest, ease
Prey, booty	Wrest, to force
Precident, example	Rheum, spittle
President, governor	Room, apartment
Pride, haughtiness	Rhyme, jingling verse
Pry'd, search'd	Rime, frozen dew
Principal, chief	Rice, Indian grain
Principle first rule	Rise, advancement
Profit, gain	Rye, kind of grain
Prophet, that foretells	Wry, crooked
Psalter, psalm book	Right, just and true
Salter, dealer in salt	Rite, ceremony
Punching, of holes	Write, make letters
Punchion, of wine	Ring, circle
Quean, nasty slut	Wring, twist
Queen, king's wife	Road, highway
Radish, a root	Rode, did ride
Reddish, somewhat red	Row'd, did row
Reign, to rule	Roe-buck
Rein, for a horse	Row, rank
Raise lift up	Rose, a flower
Rays, of the sun	Rows, ranks
Rare, scarce	Rough, uneven
Rear, to erect	Ruff, for the neck

Rung,



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<i>Rung</i> , did ring	<i>Sheep</i> , mutton
<i>Wrung</i> , twisted	<i>Skip</i> , that fails
<i>Sage</i> , wife	<i>Shew</i> , make appear
<i>Sedge</i> , sheer grass	<i>Shoe</i> , for the foot
<i>Sail</i> , as a ship	<i>Shoar</i> , prop
<i>Sale</i> , selling	<i>Shore</i> , sea coast
<i>Saver</i> , that saves	<i>Shone</i> , did shine
<i>Savour</i> , taste or relish	<i>Shown</i> , exhibited
<i>Scene</i> , of a stage	<i>Side</i> , flank
<i>Seen</i> , did see	<i>Sigh'd</i> , did sigh
<i>Scent</i> , smell	<i>Since</i> , after
<i>Sent</i> , did send	<i>Sins</i> , crimes
<i>Sea</i> , the ocean	<i>Sign</i> , token
<i>See</i> , to behold	<i>Sine</i> , in geometry
<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Sleight</i> , dexterity
<i>Seem</i> , pretend	<i>Slight</i> , despise
<i>Sear</i> , scorch or burn	<i>Sloe</i> , wild plumb
<i>Seer</i> , a prophet	<i>Slow</i> , not speedy
<i>Sees</i> , beholds	<i>Slough</i> , miry place
<i>Seize</i> , lay hold on	<i>So</i> , thus
<i>Season</i> , proper time	<i>Sow</i> , strew grain
<i>Seizin</i> , take possession	<i>Soal</i> , a fish
<i>Set's</i> , in religion	<i>Sole</i> , foot bottom
<i>Sex</i> , male or female	<i>Soul</i> , spirit
<i>Seignior</i> , Grand Turk	<i>Soar</i> , mount aloft
<i>Senior</i> , elder	<i>Sore</i> , an ulcer
<i>Sew</i> , take stitches	<i>Some</i> , part
<i>Sue</i> , petition	<i>Sum</i> of money
<i>Shear</i> , clip or cut	<i>Son</i> , male child
<i>Shire</i> , county	<i>Sun</i> in the heavens

*Soon,*

Soon, quickly	Their, belonging to
Swcon, to faint	There, that time [em
Stair, step	Threw, did throw
Stare, look earnestly	Through, by means of
Steal, pilfer	Throne, chair of state
Steel, a metal	Thrown, hurled
Straight, direct	Thyme, an herb
Strait, narrow	Time, leisure
Succour, help	Tide, flux of the sea
Sucker, young twig	Ty'd, fastened toge-
Suit, request	Tie, fasten [ther
Sute, of cloaths	Toy, plaything
Suitor, petitioner	Ties, doth tie
Suture, seam	Toise, a fathom
Surplice, white robe	Tile, on a house
Surplus, over	Toil, labour
Tack, small nails	To, unto
Tax, tribute	Tow, hemp
Tail, end	Toad, a reptile
Tale, story	Tow'd, haul'd
Talents, good parts	Too, also
Talons, claws	Two couple
Tares, wild vetches	Told, reported
Tears, rendeth	Toll'd, did toll
Team, set of horses	Tongs, for the fire
Teem, pour out	Tongues, languages
Than, in comparison	Tour, journey
Then, at that time	Tower, fort
The, collective parti-	Track'd, traced
Thou, you	[cle Tract, treatise

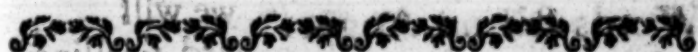
Tray,

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<i>Tray</i> , wooden dish	<i>Wary</i> , cautious
<i>Trey</i> , the three	<i>Weary</i> , tired
<i>Vain</i> , foolish	<i>Way</i> , road
<i>Vane</i> , weathercock	<i>Weigh</i> , counterpoise
<i>Vein</i> , blood vessel	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Vale</i> , valley	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Veal</i> , calf's flesh	<i>Weal</i> , wealth
<i>Veil</i> , covering	<i>We'll</i> , we will
<i>Valley</i> , dale	<i>Wen</i> , hard swelling
<i>Value</i> , worth	<i>When</i> , at what time
<i>Viol</i> , fiddle	<i>Wet</i> , moist
<i>Vial</i> , small bottle	<i>Whet</i> , sharpen
<i>Vice</i> , sin	<i>Whale</i> , a large fish
<i>Voice</i> , sound	<i>Wheal</i> , a pimple
<i>Wade</i> , go thro' water	<i>Wheel</i> , of a cart
<i>Weigh'd</i> , balanced	<i>Which</i> , this or that
<i>Wain</i> , cart	<i>Witch</i> , sorceress
<i>Wane</i> , decrease	<i>Whins</i> , furz
<i>Waist</i> , middle	<i>Wins</i> , at play
<i>Waste</i> , diminish	<i>Whit</i> , small part
<i>Wait</i> , tarry	<i>Wit</i> , repartee
<i>Weight</i> , heaviness	<i>Woo'd</i> , courted
<i>Ware</i> , merchandize	<i>Wood</i> , forest
<i>Wear</i> , to use	<i>Would</i> , was willing

N. B. It is very necessary that all such as can read pretty well, should learn to know the Meaning of Words, for without this the Spelling part is of little Signification; therefore, if the young Scholar

Scholar was set eight or ten Words of the foregoing Table every Night, or but two or three Times a Week to spell, and tell the Meaning of, (according to his Capacity) it would certainly be of great Service.



*Of STOPS and MARKS made Use of  
in Reading and Writing.*

**T**HERE are fix Points or Stops in Use, viz. a *Comma* (,) a *Semicolon* (;) a *Colon* (:) a *Period* or *Full Stop* (.) a *Note of Interrogation* (?) and a *Note of Admiration* (!) which are intended to prevent Confusion in the Sense, and give the Reader Time to breath.

A *Comma*, at which you are to stop while you can tell one, serves to divide short Sentences, till you come to the full Sense: *As thus*, I am persuaded, that neither Death, nor Life, nor Angels, nor Principalities, nor Power, shall be able to separate us from the Love of God.

A *Semicolon*, at which you must stop while you can count two, parts Sentences; and is used when the Sentences are contrary, or point to a different end: *As*, A soft Answer turneth away Wrath; but grievous Words stir up Anger.

A *Colon* requires a Pause till you count three, and serves to part several Sentences, every one of which has a full Meaning of its own; tho' at the same Time it leaves us in Expectation of something that is to follow: *Thus*, He is a wise and prudent Boy that minds his Book: Learning and good Education are better than Riches.

A *Period* is a full stop while you can tell six, and shews the perfect Sense and Conclusion of a Sentence: *As thus*, Love your Learning. Obey your Parents. Fear God. Honour the King.

A Note of *Interrogation* requires the same Pause as a Period, and is set at the End of any Question that  
is



is asked: *As thus*, Who made you? How old are you? &c.

A Note of *Admiration* is placed after such Words as are surprizing, wonderful, or transporting: *As*, Oh! Alas! Surprizing! &c. *Or thus*, O the Depth both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God!

Besides these six, there are several other Marks used, as follow, *viz.*

1. An *Apostrophe* ( ' ) which is used when a Letter is omitted: *Thus*, sav'd is the same as saved, only it is pronounced as one Syllable. Placed before s at the End of Words it is the Sign of the Genitive Case: *Thus*, Solomon's Wisdom, signifies, the Wisdom of Solomon.

2. An *Asterism* ( \* ) refers to the Margin or Bottom; and several of them together signify that something is wanting, or not fit to mention.

3. *Crotchets* [ ] include Words that explain something just going before.

4. *Diæresis*, is two Dots placed over the latter of two Vowels that

must be parted, and might else be taken for a Diphthong; as in *Gileäd*.

5. *Ellipsis* ( — ) fills the Gap in a Word or Name whose middle Letters are purposely left out, as *K—g* *G—e* for *King George*. Being placed between Words it is called a *Break*, and signifies a Stop or Interruption.

6. A *Hyphen* ( - ) joins two Words together, as *Gold-smith*; which are called compound Words: It also connects the Parts of Words that are divided at the End of a Line.

7. An *Index* (☞) points to something very remarkable.

8. An *Obelisk* or *Dagger* (†) refers to the Bottom or Margin.

9. A *Paragraph* (¶) comprehends all the Sentences that are under one Head, or Subject; and is commonly denoted by placing the first Line a little inward.

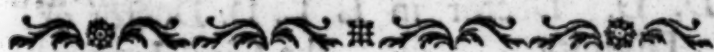
10. *Parallel Lines* ( || ) refer to the Side and Bottom.

11. *Parenthesis* ( ) includes words that may either be read or passed over without altering the Sense.

12. A *Quotation* ( " ) denotes the Passage against which it is placed to be taken from an Author in his own Words.

13. A *Section* ( § ) divides a Book or Chapter into Parts.

14. A *Brace* ( — ) ties Words or Lines together; and in Poetry denotes that three Lines have the same Rhyme, which is called a *Triplet*.



*A TABLE of the most usual Abbreviations of Words, and their Explication*

<b>A.</b>	or Anf.	An-	Aug.	August
	swer		Bart.	Baronet
A. B. or B. A.	Ba-	B. D.	Bachelor in	
	achelor of Arts		Divinity	
A. D.	in the Year	Berks,	Berkshire	
	of our Lord	Bp.	Bishop	
Abp.	Archbishop	Bucks,	Buckingham-	
Acct.	Accompt		shire	
A. M.	Master of	B. V.	Blessed Virgin	
	Arts; or, in the	Cent.	an Hundred	
	year of the world;	Cwt.	an Hundred	
	or, Forenoon.		weight	
Apr.	April	Capt.	Captain	
		F 3		C.

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C. C. C. Corpus	Ibid. in the same
Christi College	place
Chap. Chapter	I. e. that is
Chron. Chronicles	I. H. S. Jesus the Sa-
Col. Colonel, Col-	viour of Men
lofians	Isa. Isaiah
Co. Company	J. D. Doctor of Law
C. P. S. Keeper of	Jer. Jeremiah
the Privy Seal	Josh. Joshua
Cr. Creditor	Knt. Knight
Dan. Daniel	Lev. Leviticus
D. a Penny	Lieut. Lieutenant
D. D. Doctor in	L. L. D. Doctor of
Divinity	the Civil Law
Deut. Deuteronomy	Matt. Matthew
Ditto, the same	M. D. Doctor of
Dr. Doctor, Debtor	Physic
E. g. for example	Mdm. memorandum
Ep. Epistle	Messrs. Messieurs
Eph. Ephesians	Mr. Master
Esq. Esquire	Mrs. Mistress
Exon. Exeter	M. S. Sacred to the
F. R. S. Fellow of	Memory.
the Royal Society	MS. Manuscript
Gal. Galatians	MSS. Manuscripts
Gen. Genesis	N. B. Note well
Gent. Gentleman	No. Number
G. R. King George	Num. Numbers
Hants, Hampshire	Oxon, Oxford
Heb. Hebrews	Per Ann. yearly

Per

Per Cent.	by the Rom. Romans
Hundred	R. S. S. Fellow of
Pet. Peter	the Royal Society
Phil. Phillipians	St. Saint
Philom. <i>Philoma</i> .	Salop, Shropshire
<i>thes</i> , a Lover of	S. S. T. P. Profes-
Learning	for of Divinity
P.M. <i>Post Meridiem</i> ,	Thef. Theffalonians
Afternoon	Ult. last
P. S. Postscript	V. verse
Regt. Regiment	Viz. that is to say
Rev. Reverend	Wilts. Wiltshire
Rt. Hon. Right Ho-	Wt. Weight
nourable	Xt. Christ
Rt. Worp. Right	Xtn. Christian
Worshipful	& and
Rt. Rev. Right Re-	&c. <i>et cætera</i> , and
verend	so forth.



*An Easy* GUIDE to ENGLISH  
GRAMMAR.

*Of* GRAMMAR in general.

GRAMMAR signifies the Art of  
speaking and writing our native  
Language aright, and according to  
Rule.



Every Language is distinguished into proper Divisions or Parts: In the English Tongue there are nine, viz. *Article, Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection*; though the Latin has but eight, it having no Article.

### Of ARTICLES.

The English Language has two Articles, *A* or *an*, and *the*, which are placed before a Noun more fully to express the Signification of it; as, *A Man, a Horse*. The Article *the* shews the Identity or Reality of a Thing; as, *the King, the Church*, signifies the very King or Church we are speaking of.—When the Article *a* comes before *b*, then either *a* or *an* may be used.

### Of NOUNS.

A Noun is the Name of a Thing, and every Thing that can be seen, felt, or conceived is a Noun.

Nouns are divided into Nouns Substantive and Nouns Adjective.

The

The Noun Substantive is distinguished into two Sorts, *viz.* Proper and Common: A Proper Substantive is the Name of any particular Man or Place, as *John, Mary, London, Bristol, &c.* for *John* or *Mary* is not the Name of every Man or Woman, nor *London* the Name of every City. — A Common Substantive is the Name of every Thing of the same Kind, Sort, or Quality; as *Man, City, Water, Joy, Sorrow, &c.* for a Man is called a Man be he good or bad; a City is a City, be it great or small; and Water is Water, be it salt or fresh, &c.

A Noun Adjective serves to express the Nature, Manner, and Quality of Noun Substantives: Thus *good, bad, great, small, black, red, &c.* are Adjectives; but they want some other Word to be joined with them to render the Sense compleat; as, a *good Boy*, a *bad Man*, a *black Gown*, a *red Coat*, &c. Here you see *good, bad*, are Adjectives, and *Boy, Man, &c.* Substantives. The

The Article *the* sometimes preceeds an Adjective, and then it becomes a Substantive: Thus, *God punishes the Wicked*; or, *George the Renowned*; means, God punishes the wicked People; or, George the renowned King.

### COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

Comparison is the comparing of Things together, whereby we see one Thing is *good*, another *better*, a third *best* of all.— There are three Degrees of Comparison, *viz.* Positive, Comparative, and Superlative. The Positive Degree, is the Adjective or Thing itself, without being compared with any other; thus *high* and *wise* are Positive Adjectives, because they affirm Things to be so.— The Comparative Degree is known by being compared with the Positive, and ends in *er*, or else the word *more* preceeds the Positive; thus *higher*, *wiser*, or *more high*, *more wise*, are Comparative Adjectives. — The Superlative generally ends in *est*, or else

else the Word *most* comes before the Positive; thus *highest*, *wisest*, or *most high*, *most wise*, are Superlatives; e. g.

Tommy is a <i>wise</i> Boy;	} Pos. Com. Sup.
Sammy is <i>wiser</i> ;	
But Charly is <i>wisest</i> of all.	

Some Irregular Adjectives have four Degrees, but then *two* of them belong to the Comparative. Thus the word *little* being compared, becomes *little*, *less*, *lesser*, *least*: *Little* is the Positive, *less* Comparative, *lesser* Comparative in a higher Degree, and *least* Superlative.

### Of the NUMBERS.

There are two Numbers belonging to Nouns: Singular and Plural. The Singular is used when we speak of one Thing only; the Plural when we speak of more, and generally ends in *s*, as *book books*, *tree trees*, &c. but Words ending in *f* or *se* singular, take *ves* in the Plural; as *calf calves*, *knife knives*, &c.—All words are not reducible to these Rules; for *man* in the Singular becomes *men* Plural, *ox oxen*,

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*oxen, mouse mice, foot feet, &c.* And some Words, as Names of Kingdoms and Towns, and also *justice, mercy, truth, &c.* have no Plural: and *sheep, deer, swine, bellows, tongs, breeches, &c.* are alike both in the Singular and Plural.

### *Of CASE.*

The word Case implies the different Termination or Ending of a Noun. The Latin Tongue has six Cases, called Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative: But the English has only the Genitive, which is distinguish'd by putting *'s* to the Word; as *God's Glory*, for, the Glory of God; The Rest are supplied by using the little Words, *to, from, which, by, &c.* as, *I went to Rome; they came from France.*

### *Of the GENDER.*

Gender is the Distinction of Noun Substantives according to the Sex, and shows the Male from the Female.—There are three Genders: Masculine



Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter, which are distinguished by *he, she, it*. *He* is the Masculine, *she* the Feminine, and *it* the Neuter, which is neither male or female, and sometime both; for we say of the Sun, *He is a glorious Body*; and we also say, *it shines*: So also of a Ship or Church we say *she*, and at other Times, *it is a fine Church*, &c.

### OF PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are Words that supply the Place of Nouns, and save the Repetition of them. They are likewise divided into Substantives and Adjectives. The Pronoun Substantives are, *I, thou, thee, or you, he, she, it*; whose Plurals are, *we, ye or you, and they*. The Pronoun Adjectives are, *my, mine, thy, thine, our, ours, your, yours, who, whom, whose, which, what, this, that, same, himself, itself, herself, yourself, themselves*, &c.

*I, he, she, we, and they*, begin a Sentence, but seldom end it; and *me, him, her, them, and us*, seldom or never

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never begin a Sentence, but often end one, Thus *I went for him; he came to me; she followed him; they both dined with me; I asked them to drink Tea; we took a Walk, and my Brother followed us.*

*My, thy, his, her, your, and their,* are used as Adjectives; as, *my Book, her Fan, &c.* But *mine, thine, his, hers, ours, yours, and theirs,* are called Possessive Pronouns, because they denote Possession, and are used without the Substantive, or else follow it; as, *Whose Book is this? Mine, i.e. It is my Book.*

*Who* is used when we speak of Persons only; *which*, when we speak both of Persons and Things; and *what* is used mostly in asking a Question. Thus, *The man who commits Murder shall die. This is the Book which I bought; or, the Child which I saw. What must I give for it? &c.*

Of V E R B S.

A Verb is that Part of Speech that denotes being, doing, or suffering;  
and

and may be known by the Word *to* preceeding it; as, *to live, to love, &c.*, and each Verb has these three things belonging to it; *viz.* Person, Mood, Time, or Tense.

There are three Sorts of Verbs: Active, Passive, and Neuter.—An Active Verb is a Word that denotes an Action, and in such Manner that the Person or Thing it acts upon follows the Verb; as, *I love her.*—A Passive Verb denotes suffering, or the Impressions that Persons and Things receive, whether they act or are acted upon; as *John burns, John is burned*: But as the English is destitute of Passive Verbs, as it has no single Word that denotes suffering, the Want of them is supplied by the small Words *am* and *be*.—A Neuter Verb is sometimes Active, and sometimes Passive; as, *I run, I am sick.*

There is another Sort of Verb called an Impersonal Verb, because it is used without any Distinction of Sex, or Personal Pronoun, and is governed

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governed or known by the Word it; as, *it rains, it hails, &c.* and when we speak of a Child without considering whether it be a Boy or a Girl, we say, *it cries, it sleeps, &c.* These Verbs are both Active and Passive; thus, *it rains,* is active; *it is cold,* is passive.

### *Of the PERSONS of VERBS.*

To a Verb there are six Persons; three Singular and three Plural, viz. *I, thou or you, he,* Singular; *we, ye or you, they,* Plural: And the Verb differs from itself in the second and third Persons singular, but is the same in all the rest. For example;

*I love; thou lovest; he loves; we love; ye love; they love.*

### *Of M O O D S.*

A Mood signifies the different Ways of expressing a Verb, or the Action of a Verb.

The Latin and several other Languages have six different Moods, which they use in the Conjugation  
of

of Verbs; and the Verb itself has a different Termination or Ending in every Person, and almost in every Tense belonging thereto. The English strictly speaking has no Mood; but expresses the different Circumstances of Verbs relating to Persons in different Times or Tenses, by certain Words; as *can, may, might, would, could, ought, shall, should, &c.* Thus the Possibility of any thing to do or be done is expressed by *can* or *could*; the Liberty or Design of the Speaker or Doer, by *may* or *might*; the Inclination, by *will* or *would*; and the Necessity of doing a thing, by *must* or *ought, shall* or *should*.

The six Moods are called, 1. Indicative. 2. Imperative. 3. Optative. 4. Potential. 5. Conjunctive. 6. Infinitive. — The Indicative Mood shews, sets forth, or declares the thing affirmatively; as, *I run, I love*; or interrogatively, as *do I run? do I walk?* — The Imperative Mood commands or forbids; as, *run thou; let him run.* — The Optative Mood is known by Expressions of desiring or wishing; as, *I wish I could eat; I wish I could obtain it.* — The Potential Mood shews or sets forth the Power of the Person or Thing acting, or else the Want of such Power; and is expressed



pressed by *can, may, might, could, would, should, or ought*; as, *I can go in and out when I please; He would have done it, but his Master could not spare him.*—The Con-junctive Mood is known by having always a Conjunction before it, such as *if, but, and, &c.* as, *I should have done it, if he and my Uncle had consented; John and I took a walk, and should have had pleasure, but it rained very hard; or, If you could perform your promise, I should be happy.*—The Infinitive Mood affirms nothing of the Verb, but only expresses the Verb itself; as, *to love, to run, to conquer, &c.*

### Of TENSES.

A Tense signifies the different Time of an Action; and, strictly speaking, there are but three; for all Things are comprehended in the Time past, Time present, and Time to come: Yet these three are divided into six; viz. three Tenses of the Imperfect Action or Thing not done; and three Tenses of the Perfect Action, or Thing really done and finished.—Their Names are, 1. Present Tense. 2. Preter or Preter-perfect Tense. 3. Preter-imperfect Tense. 4. Preter-pluperfect Tense. 5. First Future Tense. 6. Second Future Tense.—The Present Tense, or Time of

an

an Action is known by the Words *do, dost, doth* or *does*, coming before the Verb; as, *I dine*.—2. The Preter-perfect Tense, or the present Time of the Action finished, is known by the Words *have, hast, hath* or *has*; as, *I have dined*.—3. The Preter-imperfect Tense, or Preter Time of the Action not finished, which is known by the Words *was, were, did, didst*, being joined to them; as, *I was then at dinner*.—4. The Preter-pluperfect Tense, which shews the Preter Time of the Action done or finished, and is known by the Words *had, hadst*, &c. as, *I had dined*.—5. The First Future Tense signifies the Action not yet done, but will be soon done or finished; as, *I shall dine*.—6. The Second Future Tense speaks of Things, or of the Time of Action that is to be finished or done a great while to come; as, *I shall have dined*.

### Of Regular VERBS.

ALL such Verbs as keep a regular Formation in their Moods and Tenses are call'd regular; because the Verb keeps the same almost in every Person and Tense; save that it sometimes has a Syllable more in some of the Persons; and a Syllable more in some of the Tenses; as also in the Passive Participle.—Thus the Verb *to walk*, in

the Present Tense runs thus, *I walk, we walk, ye walk, they walk*; in all which Places *walk* is the same; to which if you add the Syllable *ed*, you have the Preter Tense *I walked*, and the Tenses formed from it; but if the Present Tense end in *e* then adding *d* only makes the Preter; as, *I dine, I dined, or did dine.*

### Of IRREGULAR VERBS.

All such Verbs as are the very same in the Preter as in the Present Tense, or such whose Present-preter Tense and Passive Participle are quite different Words, are called irregular Verbs; as, *to read, run, fly, give, &c.* because the Present Tense will not allow of *ed* to retain the same Word; but has quite another Word, or else the same differently pronounced; as, *I read, I read*, pronounced *red*; *I run, I ran*; *I fly, I flew*; *I give, I gave, &c.*

### Of NEUTER VERBS.

A Neuter Verb is by some called an essential Verb, it being absolute in itself, and expresses something to be done, but not who does it; and has no Noun after it, as an Active Verb has, but is known by the Word *to* always preceeding them: Thus, *to stand, to run, to sup*, are Neuter Verbs,

Verbs, the Word *to* destroying the Noun; for we cannot say, *to stand* a thing, *to run* a thing, &c. but in an Active Verb it passes over to some other Object or Thing, and then has a Noun after it, to make a compleat Sentence, as *to stand in the rain*, *to run a race*.

### Of AUXILIARY VERBS.

They are such Verbs that help or assist others, by being placed before them, viz. *do, dost, does or doth, did, didst, have, hast, has or hath, bad, badst, will, wilt, shall, shalt, may, mayst, can, canst, might, mightest, would, wouldst, should, shouldst, could, couldst, ought, oughtest, let, am, are, is, was, were, be and been*.

*Have, am, and be*, are called perfect helping Verbs, and the others defective helping Verbs; and are of great Use in the English Tongue, for they supply the Defect of other Verbs, and make the Sentence compleat, by being joined to them, or going before them: otherwise they would be deficient in the Preter Tense and Passive Participle.

### Of PARTICIPLES.

A Participle is a Part of Speech formed of, or derived from, a Verb, and like that denotes, being, doing, or suffering.

Participles are divided into Active and Passive. — The Active Participle adds *ing* to the Verb; as, *love, loving; burn, burning; run, running.* — The Passive Participle in all regular Verbs, is no other than the Preter Tense; and end in *ed* or *d*; as, *to love, loved; to turn, turned; to create, created:* But in irregular Verbs it often ends in *t* or *n*, and is quite different from the Preter Tense; for instance, *blow, blew, blown; cleave, cleave, cleft; eat, ate, eaten.*

When the Auxiliary Verbs *have, am, be, &c.* are added to the Passive Participle, they make up the whole Passive Voice; as *I am loved; I have been dining; we are burnt, &c.* — And some Participles are used as Adjectives; As, *a learned Man, a loving Husband; a charming Child, &c.*

### Of ADVERBS.

An Adverb is a Part of Speech join'd sometimes to a Verb, to an Adjective, or to a Participle. — Adverbs ending in *ly* are formed from Adjectives; as from *wise, swift, prudent, &c.* comes *wisely, swiftly, prudently, &c.* Besides these there are many more, viz. *already, always, as, asunder, by and by, upward, here, rather, seldom, then, thence, there, thither, to-day, &c. &c.* Some of which are compared as Adjectives, but



but more particularly such as end in *ly*, as, *prudently, more prudently, most prudently.*

## OF CONJUNCTIONS.

A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Sentences together; the principal of which are as follow: *And, as, or, but, not, for, nor, also, if, altho', because, either, except, however, likewise, moreover, save, since, that, thereon, therefore, unless, whereas, wherefore, &c.* As, *I have both Wine and Ale: Or, I have good Bread, Cheese, and Butter, but neither Meat, Fish, nor Fowl, &c.*

## OF PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are certain Words joined to other Words, yet different from the Conjunctions; for they are sometimes separate, as well as joined.—Those Prepositions that stand separate are called Prepositions of Apposition; and are, *above, below, beneath, about, after again, with, within, without, &c.* and generally come before the Noun, or if the Noun be left out it is signified: Thus, *beneath the Earth, above the Wood, after Supper, &c.* Or thus, *Peter was without, i. e. out of Doors.*—The Prepositions which are joined to a Noun are called Prepositions of Composition, because by being joined they form other Words.

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These are, *ad, en, in, up, after, out, mis, dis, &c.* Thus *dis* joined to *grace*, is *Disgrace*; *mis* joined to *chief* or *fortune*, becomes *Mischief* and *Misfortune*.

### OF INTERJECTIONS.

Interjections are certain Words used to express a sudden Passion of the Mind; and may all be comprehended in these two Sorts, *viz.* Solitary and Passive, Social and Active.—The Solitary Interjections are, *O! oh! ah! alas! heigh! hey-day! bark! fie! O strange! good Sir! Sirrah! tush! pish! Woe!*—The Social Interjections crying out in a softer Manner, seem to express Love; as, *ho brave Boys! Soho!* Some to command; as, *Here, you Woman!* And sometimes neither; as, *ha, ha! &c.*

*Observations on the Verbs is and are.*

It is very common to use the Verb *is* for *are*, which proceeds from Want of Observation, and sometimes passes pretty well. As, How many Apples *is* there? instead of *are* there—Here *is* Twenty, instead of, here *are* Twenty.—2. In all Sentences when the Verb *is* or *are*, govern several Substantives, they may be both indifferently used.—And 3. A great many things comprehended in *one*, ought rather to have the Verb *is* than *are*; as, A Multitude *is* coming.

Of

OF FIGURES and NUMERALS.

LEST the Youth should be ignorant of Figures and Numbers, the following very useful Table is inserted.

One	1	I	Thirty five	35	XXXV
Two	2	II	Forty	40	LX
Three	3	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	4	IV	Fifty five	55	LV
Five	5	V	Sixty	60	XL
Six	6	VI	Sixty five	65	LXV
Seven	7	VII	Seventy	70	LXX
Eight	8	VIII	Seventy five	75	LXXV
Nine	9	IX	Eighty	80	LXXX
Ten	10	X	Eighty five	85	LXXXV
Eleven	11	XI	Ninety	90	XC
Twelve	12	XII	Ninety five	95	XCV
Thirteen	13	XIII	One hundred	100	C
Fourteen	14	XIV	Two hund.	200	CC
Fifteen	15	XV	Three hund.	300	CCC
Sixteen	16	XVI	Four hund.	400	CCCC
Seventeen	17	XVII	Five hund.	500	D
Eighteen	18	XVIII	Six hund.	600	DC
Nineteen	19	XIX	Seven hund.	700	DCC
Twenty	20	XX	Eight hund.	800	DCCC
Twenty five	25	XXV	Nine hund.	900	DCCCC
Thirty	30	XXX	A thousand	1000	M

Other Numbers for Instruction.

27	Twenty seven	1600	One thousand Six hundred
62	Sixty two	1769	One Thousand Seven Hundred and Sixty Nine
107	One hundred and seven		
704	Seven hundred and four		

MDCCLXIX.

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# SELECT FABLES,

In PROSE and VERSE.

## *The Frog and the Ox, in Prose.*

**A** Frog puffed up with Pride, strove to swell herself till she was as big as a fat Ox that fed in the same Field with her; but her Son who saw her, prayed her to leave off, for what she aimed at was impossible, tho' she should swell till she burst herself: But the old one would not cease, till by swelling and straining she had burst herself.

### *The MORAL.*

It is best to keep the Mean both in our Actions and Aims, and not to spend our time in things that are too hard and high for us.

### *The same in Verse.*

As a Frog saw an Ox eat Grass in a Mead,  
Says, I'm sure I'm as big as you that there feed.  
So she struts, and she strains, and swells her lank Sides,  
And with the fond whim herself much she prides.  
But her Son who look'd on, and saw 'twas in vain,  
Prays her to leave off, and no more at it strain:  
And says, my dear Mam, if you try till you burst,  
You'll just be as near as you was at the first.  
But she would not hear, out with might still went on,  
Till herself she quite split, and so all was done.

### *The MORAL.*

Beyond thy Sphere strive not thyself to lift,  
But rest content with that which is God's Gift.

*The Wolf and Crane, in Prose.*

**A** Wolf having killed a Lamb, eat him so hastily, that a Bone stuck in his Throat, which he could by no Means get out: He therefore prays a Crane to put her long Neck down his throat, and with her Bill to pull up the Bone, for which, he said, he would reward her. The Crane did the Work, and demanded her hire: But the Wolf replied, Begone, and think thyself well off that I did not bite off your Head.

*The MORAL.*

There are some Men so vile, who think they do well, if they do not all the Hurt they can.

*The same in Verse.*

A Wolf met a Lamb, which with speed he did kill,  
That his Flesh he might eat, and his Blood he might  
swill;  
But as he made haste, a Bone stuck by the way,  
Which he to get rid of, the Crane's Help did pray,  
And told her, she should have a gift for her Pains;  
To work straight she goes, and with Tugs & Strains  
In her Bill she brings up the Bone from his Throat:  
Then ask'd for her pay. Says the Wolf, not a groat,  
Be glad that you live, and still keep your vile head;  
Begone from my Sight, or I'll soon strike you dead.

*The MORAL.*

Some Men there are so vile they think all's well,  
If they don't Death for Life to all Men sell.

*The*



*The Mouse, Frog, and Kite, in Prose.*

A Mouse waged War with a Frog for the range of a Fen; but though the Frog had most Strength, and could leap from the Mouse, yet the Mouse by Craft seized the Frog at unawares. This made the Frog cry out she was ill used, and dare the Mouse to a fair Fight; to which he consented; and both took rush Spears: But as they were fiercely engaged a Kite flew down, took them both up, and eat them.

*The MORAL.*

Some Men are so proud, that if they cannot subject all to them, they will not be at Ease till they bring Disgrace and Woe upon themselves.

*The same in Verse.*

A Mouse and a Frog was each proud of his Might,  
And so for the range of the Fen did oft fight;  
The Mouse us'd her Wit, and seiz'd the poor Frog,  
When she thought no one near, and bask'd on a log.  
On this she cries out, dares the Mouse to the field,  
To try, by fair fight, which of 'em must yield.  
They arm, and with Wrath each strove for the Day;  
Which a Kite, that was out to search for her Prey,  
Soon saw, and flies down, and strait seiz'd the stout  
loes,  
And so put an end to their Words and their Blows.

*The MORAL.*

Thus some are so much bent their Pride to please,  
That they a Prey are made with Speed and Ease.

*The*

*The Old Man that called for Death.*

**A** Poor old man who was forced to go to the Wood to fetch Sticks to make a Fire, tired with the Load, threw it off his Back, and called out to Death to come and ease him: The grim King came arm'd with his Dart, and asked him what he called for? At which the old Man said in a Fright, I want you to help me up with my Load, that I may make haste home, lest in the dark I should lose my Way and be forced to lie in the cold all Night.

*The MORAL.*

We are all apt to wish for Death, but are soon glad to get rid of him, if we see or think him near us.

*The same in Verse.*

A poor old Man went to a Wood  
To get a Bunch of Boughs,  
To make a Fire to dress his Food;  
Which done, he sighs, and vows,  
So full of Pain his Life was now,  
That Death would give him Ease:  
At which Death came, and ask'd him, how  
It was he could him please?  
The old Man in a Fright, says straight,  
Lift up my Load, that I  
May get home e'er it be too late,  
Or else here-I must lie.

*The MORAL.*

Thus most Men call for Help from Death, but hate To part with Life, tho' they're in a bad State.

*The Child, Nurse, and Wolf, in Prose.*

A Cross Child made his Nurse so mad, that to fright him, she said, she would give him to the Wolf if he did not cease his Noise. At the same time a Wolf that was upon the hunt came by and heard her; so staid at the Door in Hopes of a Meal; but the Child falling to sleep the Nurse set herself to work to put her House in order; and the Wolf waited so long that his Stomach called out loudly for Food; so with Grief he left the House saying, He had been made to hope for Food, but had not got it nor was like to have it.

*The MORAL.*

Be not too apt to trust those that talk much, for they often say things they cannot or will not do.

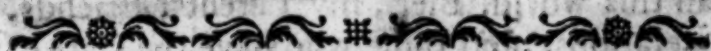
*The same in Verse.*

As a Wolf went his Rounds to seek for his Prey,  
He pass'd by a Door where he heard a Nurse say  
'Tis a Child that was cross, I'll call the Wolf in,  
Who will soon stop your Noise, and strip off your  
Skin.

The Child went to sleep: to work went the nurse,  
And left the starv'd Wolf at his hard Fate to curse,  
For the Loss of his Time, and his Prey, which  
was worse.

*The MORAL.*

Trust not to those who love to talk, and say  
Much more than they can do, by Night and Day:



PRAYERS and GRACES.

*Morning Prayer for a Child.*

**B**LESSED be thy holy Name, O gracious God, for the Protection I have received from thy Hand this Night past. Be pleased to continue me still under thy watchful providence, that no Evil may befall me this Day. And grant me Grace to avoid all Temptations to Sin, that as I grow in Years so I may grow in Learning and Grace; to the Glory of thy heavenly Majesty, and the Salvation of my immortal Soul; through Jesus Christ my only Saviour and Redeemer. *Amen.*

*Evening Prayer for a Child.*

**O** Lord God, who by thy Care hast safely brought me to the Conclusion of this Day, I offer thee the Tribute of my humblest Thanks and Praises. Be pleased, O most gracious Father, to protect me this Night from all Harm. Pardon the Sins I have this Day committed against thee, and blot out all the Transgressions of my sinful Life thro' the Blood of the Holy Jesus. Endue me with thy heavenly Grace, that I may live godly, righteously, and soberly

in this world. Bless, my Parents, Friends, Relations, and those who have the Care of my Education; that by their prudent Means I may daily encrease in Learning, Virtue, and good Manners, as I advance in Years, to the Glory of thy divine Majesty, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace before Meat.*

**W**E beseech thee, Holy Father, to sanctify these thy Creatures to the Nourishment of our Bodies, and to feed our Souls with thy heavenly Grace, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

*Grace after Meat.*

**G**OD's Holy Name be blessed and praised for this Refreshment, and for all his Mercies bestowed upon us, thro' Jesus Christ our Lord. *Amen.*

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**THE CONCLUSION.**

**T**HUS Reader, having done the best I could,  
To make my Rules be clearly understood,  
If you have profited by what is penn'd  
(Tho' e'er so little) I have gain'd my End.  
And if you knew before what I have writ  
Pray be not over-sond in censuring it,  
But fairly join the Critic with the Friend;  
Small Faults excuse, and, where you can, com-  
For be an Author e'er so wise and wary [mend:  
He may in some Particulars miscarry.

**B**  **M F I N I S.**



